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ABSTRACT

As the continuation of the "Arizona Basic Economic Data" series, published since 1949, this 1972 state publication provides a descriptive narration of county economic trends and basic information for economic and human resource planning and development in each of Arizona's 14 counties. This document is intended for use of prospective employers, job seekers, and groups providing manpower services as a tool in assessing the comparative advantages of Arizona and its counties. For each of the 14 counties, the following factors are briefly presented: (1) geographic description, (2) economic Background, (3) economic outlook, (4) manpower setting, including population, (5) manpower requirements, (6) manpower problems, (7) manpower programs in operation, and (8) education and training opportunities. County maps and extensive statistical data are provided, dealing with economic indicators, employment by occupation, population distribution, and other aspects relating to manpower development. Annual averages by county for labor force participation are presented by means of three appended tables, one each for the years 1969, 1970, and 1971. (AG)

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ARIZONA BASIC ECONOMIC AND MANPOWER DATA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OF ARIZONA

ED 072240

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ARIZONA BASIC ECONOMIC AND MANPOWER DATA

September 1972

PREFACE

The 1972 Edition of ARIZONA BASIC ECONOMIC AND MANPOWER DATA is the continuation of the ARIZONA BASIC ECONOMIC DATA series published since 1949. This publication offers a descriptive narration of county economic trends and basic information for economic and human resource planning and development in each of Arizona's fourteen counties.

This publication is a tool for prospective employers, jobseekers, and groups providing manpower services for assessing the comparative advantages of Arizona and its counties. Of special interest to prospective employers are the sections on Economic Outlook, Manpower Setting and Manpower Requirements.

The data was gathered and prepared by the staff of the Manpower Research and Statistics Section of the Employment Security Commission of Arizona. This publication was coordinated by Franklin L. Naylor III, Manpower Analyst.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

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ARIZONA

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Arizona is the nation's sixth largest state, bounded on the east by New Mexico, on the north by Utah, on the west by California and Nevada, and on the south by Mexico. At its widest points, it stretches 335 miles east-west and 400 miles north-south.

Land Area	113,563 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	71.5%
Indian Reservation	27.0%
State	13.2%
Private	15.3%

Diverse is the key word to describe Arizona both economically and geographically. Arizona's 113,909 square miles (113,563 square miles of land area, and 346 square miles of water area) contain three distinct topographic areas. The high plateau area lies in the northeast corner of the state. A mountainous region runs diagonally through the midsection of the state to the northwestern tip bordering on Nevada and Utah. The southwestern area is divided between desert valleys and low mountain ranges. Following are some geographic comparisons among the three areas:

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE OF ARIZONA

	Northeast Plateau	Central Mountains	Southwest Desert
Elevation	5,000-7,000 ft.	To 12,675 ft.	100-6,000 ft.
Annual Rainfall	8-12 inches	20-30 in.	3-8 in.
Temperatures:			
January Min.	18°	18°	34- 42°
January Max.	46°	44°	60- 70°
July Min.	62°	35°	72- 80°
July Max.	93°	80°	102-108°

Arizona's variety of climates attracts an increasing number of tourists each year. The desert areas in the southern half of the state attract visitors from colder areas of the nation during the winter months, while the pines and lakes in the northern part of the state attract many summer tourists.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

On February 14, 1912, Arizona was formally proclaimed the 48th state of the Union. Statehood did much to attract new pioneers and to develop all facets of the former territory.

The completion of Theodore Roosevelt Dam northeast of Phoenix in 1911 and the subsequent availability of irrigation water greatly expanded agricultural development. The First World War caused the prices of beef, copper, and cotton to soar, and all these industries grew to satisfy national needs. As transportation improved in the state and in the nation, Arizona began to develop as a center of tourism. During World War II, many major U.S. employers established operations in Arizona. The period of the greatest industrial expansion since statehood was achieved in the 1950's.

Arizona's present economy depends primarily on manufacturing, agriculture, mining, trade, and tourism.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Annual Averages

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total Employment	535,600	562,500	606,300	634,200	661,800
Total Nonagricultural					
Wage and Salary	445,600	473,400	517,200	547,400	576,600
Manufacturing	79,100	84,900	94,200	91,200	88,500
Mining & Quarrying	13,600	15,000	18,500	20,600	20,700
Contract Construction	23,700	26,800	33,500	37,100	43,500
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	26,400	27,000	28,300	30,000	31,000
Wholesale & Retail Trade	101,600	106,900	116,900	127,000	133,300
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	23,000	24,500	27,300	30,500	32,800
Services	73,500	78,300	85,100	91,500	97,500
Government	104,700	110,000	113,400	119,500	129,300
All Other Nonagricultural (Proprietors, Unpaid Family Workers, & Domestics)	52,100	51,300	51,900	51,100	51,300
Agricultural	37,900	37,800	37,200	35,700	33,900

The majority of employment in Arizona falls into four occupational fields: clerical; professional and technical; craftsman; and service workers. Between the four, they comprise 59.9% of the state's total employment.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	614,055	385,814	63	228,241	37
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	102,061	63,009	62	39,052	38
Managers & Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	58,859	47,884	81	10,975	19
Sales Workers	47,833	29,311	61	18,522	39
Clerical and Kindred Workers	105,421	25,503	24	79,918	76
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	85,793	81,646	95	4,147	5
Operatives, Except Transport	60,857	37,886	62	22,971	38
Transport Equipment Operatives	22,489	21,684	96	805	4
Laborers, Except Farm	29,737	28,083	94	1,654	6
Farmers and Farm Managers	4,398	3,971	90	427	10
Farm Laborers and Farm Foremen	13,549	11,991	89	1,558	11
Service Workers, Except Private Household	74,728	34,541	46	40,187	54
Private Household Workers	8,330	305	4	8,025	96

Retail sales in Arizona increased 14.0% from 1970 to 1971. During the same period, per capita income rose 7.8%, and total employment went up 4.4%.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	563,000	586,500	626,600	662,500	695,100
Employment	535,600	562,500	606,300	634,200	661,800
Unemployment	23,600	21,900	20,200	28,000	31,800
Unemployment Rate	4.2%	3.7%	3.2%	4.2%	4.6%
Per Capita Income	$2,749	$3,013	$3,314	$3,591	$3,871
Retail Sales*	$2,740,943	$3,073,708	$3,508,699	$3,871,856	$4,412,301
Per Capita Retail Sales	$1,665	$1,827	$2,020	$2,183	$2,398

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Revised total employment in Arizona stood at 708,600 during June 1972, an increase of around 45,700 or 6.9% over the June 1971 total. All nonagricultural industry divisions showed gains during the first half of 1972, but the largest increases occurred in contract construction, trade, services and government. The rate of growth evident in 1972 will approximate the strong gains registered in 1969 and marks a recovery from the temporary slowdown noted in 1970 because of cutbacks in manufacturing.

An increase in manufacturing employment to 98,000 is forecast by mid-1973. The projected increase is based on the assumption of sustained recovery in electronics manufacturing, moderate growth in aerospace manufacturing and continuation of the long term growth in the secondary manufacturing industries.

Mining employment experienced a 0.5% increase in 1971. Employment rose from an average of 20,600 in 1970 to 20,700 in 1971. Mining output totaled $978,001,000. The industry should exhibit gradual growth, depending somewhat on supply-demand fluctuations.

Contract construction increased by 17.3% over 1970. Although there were some labor-management disputes in 1971, employment increased by 6,400. Construction activity is expected to grow as the state's population continues to grow.

Employment in transportation, communication, and public utilities continued its trend of gradual increase. Employment increased by 3.3% in 1971.

The wholesale and retail trade industry is the largest employer in Arizona. Trade employment increased by 6,300 or 3.3% in 1971.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment gained 7.5% in 1971. Continuing its constant growth, it climbed by 2,300.

Employment in the services industry also continued to rise, gaining 6.6% in 1971. This trend should continue, with increases in health services, and the services provided to more tourists and winter residents. Government employment rose 8.2% in 1971, from 119,500 in 1970 to 129,300 in 1971. Population increases and their added demands for public services will require additional increases in government employment.

Agricultural employment persisted in its declining trend, dropping 5.0% in 1971. This general trend, which is the result of increased mechanization and technology, is expected to continue through the foreseeable future. However, agriculture continues to be a major source of income in the state.

MANPOWER SETTING

Although all races showed numerical increases during the past decade, the white population showed a larger percentage of Arizona's total population in 1970 than in 1960. The nonwhite population declined from 10.2% of the total population in 1960 to 9.4% in 1970. The major loss was in the Indian population with a decline of 1.0% from 6.4% in 1960 to 5.4% in 1970, although in actual numbers, the Indian population increased by 12,425 to a 1970 total of 95,812.

The age distribution of Arizona's population underwent drastic changes in several age groups during the past decade. The declining birth rate during the first eight years of the decade led to a reduction in the "Under 5" age group from 12.8% of Arizona's population in 1960 to only 9.0% in 1970. In direct contrast was the age group "65 Years and Over" with an increase from 7.0% to 9.1% during the same period. The "18 to 44 Year" group declined from 35.7% to 35.2%, while the "45 to 64" group showed a moderate increase from 17.6% to 19.3%. The group "5 to 17 Years of Age" showed a slight increase from 26.9% to 27.1%. The median age of Arizona's population rose from 25.7 years to 26.3 years.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	1,302,200	1,772,500	36.1	1,925,000	1,980,000	2.9
Sex:						
Male	654,900	871,800	33.1	948,600	977,100	3.0
Female	647,200	900,700	39.2	976,400	1,002,900	2.7
Age:						
Under 16 years	474,500	574,800	21.1	594,600	611,700	2.9
16-21 years	113,200	196,900	73.9	223,800	229,900	2.7
22-44 years	394,800	497,200	25.9	551,500	567,300	2.9
45 yrs. & over	319,700	503,600	57.5	555,100	571,100	2.9
Ethnic Group:						
White	1,169,500	1,606,500	37.4	1,755,800	1,806,400	2.9
Spanish Heritage	*194,400*	*265,900*	*36.8*	*362,900*	*372,800*	*2.7*
Nonwhite	132,700	166,000	25.1	169,200	173,600	2.6
Indian	83,400	95,800	14.9	102,300	104,800	2.4
Negro	43,400	53,400	23.0	57,300	59,000	3.0
All Others	5,900	16,800	184.8	9,600**	9,800	2.1

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

** The 1970 Census Count of "All Others" was revised downward by 8,771, with this amount redistributed among white, Negro and Indian.

Between 1960 and 1970 Arizona's population increased by 36.1% compared to a 13.3% increase for the United States. Arizona's civilian population totaled 1,840,000 as of mid-1971 and an increase of 2.4% to a total of 1,925,000 is projected for mid-1972. The portion of the increase attributable to net inmigration totaled approximately 25,000 in 1971 and the same increase is expected in Fiscal Year 1972. An increase of 3% to a total of 1,980,000 is projected for mid-1973. The two metropolitan counties, Maricopa and Pima, accounted for around 75% of the state total in 1971 and 1972.

ARIZONA POPULATION STATISTICS

	1940	1950	1960	1970	% Change 1960/70
STATE TOTAL	499,261	749,587	1,302,161	1,773,428	36.2
The Counties:					
Apache	24,095	27,767	30,438	32,304	6.1
Cochise	34,627	31,488	55,039	61,918	12.5
Coconino	18,770	23,910	41,857	48,326	15.5
Gila	23,867	24,158	25,745	29,255	13.6
Graham	12,113	12,985	14,045	16,578	18.0
Greenlee	8,698	12,805	11,509	10,330	—10.2
Maricopa	186,193	331,770	663,510	969,425	46.1
Mohave	8,591	8,510	7,736	25,857	234.2
Navajo	25,309	29,446	37,994	47,559	25.2
Pima	72,838	141,216	265,660	351,667	32.4
Pinal	28,841	43,191	62,673	68,579	9.4
Santa Cruz	9,482	9,344	10,808	13,966	29.2
Yavapai	26,511	24,991	28,912	36,837	27.4
Yuma	19,326	28,006	46,235	60,827	31.6
Leading Cities:					
Phoenix	64,414	106,818	439,170	582,500	32.4
Tucson	35,752	45,454	212,892	262,933	23.5

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Arizona has an excellent supply of qualified workers which exceeds the demand in many occupations. This condition is due to the high rate of population growth that Arizona has experienced and that will continue into the future.

The most numerous job opportunities are for sales and service occupations to fill needs in the trade and service industries, two of the largest and fastest growing industries in the state.

The next largest group of occupations is the crafts and trades which are employed mainly by the manufacturing, services, retail and wholesale trade and construction industries, but occur to some degree in all industries. Unmet needs frequently are found among some of these occupations due to problems associated with acquiring skills required by employers for entry.

Clerical occupations is another group for which there is constant demand. They, too, occur in all industries. Many require specialized training beyond high school.

Medical oriented occupations continue to be in high demand in almost every area of the state. The demand for nurses (RN's, LPN's and Aids) has remained very high throughout the year.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

An estimated 221,400 persons will require employment-related assistance during Fiscal Year 1973, nearly 5,000 more than in the previous fiscal year. More than two-thirds (69%) of the total need for services will occur in Maricopa and Pima counties. Phoenix and Tucson, the major cities in these two counties, have within them areas designated as "Sections of Concentrated Unemployment or Underemployment." Other important areas of need are the Navajo and Hopi reservations in Coconino, Navajo and Apache Counties. The towns of Winslow in Navajo County and McNary in Apache County have been designated as "Areas of Persistent Unemployment" since January 1970. Other "Sections of Concentrated Unemployment and Underemployment" are the Fort Apache, Gila River, Papago, Salt River and San Carlos Indian reservations.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

There are a number of manpower programs which are being operated in the state aimed at providing training, job development, and other manpower services for those people in need of employment-related assistance. The following is a partial list of the major programs currently in operation:

CEP — CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Every area program has four principal features: (1) enlisting the active support and cooperation of business and labor organizations in local committees; (2) providing a wide range of counseling, health, education, and training services on an individual basis; (3) developing employment opportunities suited to each individual in the program; and (4) providing the follow-up assistance necessary to assure that a job, once obtained, will not be quickly lost.

EX-OFFENDER PROGRAM

This program was designed and implemented to facilitate the delivery of employability development and comprehensive manpower services to prison inmates and ex-offenders in order to return them to meaningful employment in such a manner as to reduce the recidivism rate. Counseling, referral to training, and job development and placement are integral parts of the program.

JOB CORPS

Job Corps is a program of basic education, skill training, and useful work experience for disadvantaged young men and women. It is aimed at those who need a change of environment and individual help to develop talents, self-confidence, and motivation to improve themselves. Enrollees reside at four types of Job Corps centers: (1) conservation centers for men located in national parks and forests and usually operated by the Interior and Agriculture departments, (2) urban training centers for men, located on unused federal military installations in or near urban areas and operated under contract by private and public agencies, (3) urban training centers for women located on leased facilities and operated under contract by private and public agencies, and (4) newly established residential manpower centers.

JOBS — JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR

This program is a joint effort of government and the National Alliance of Businessmen whereby on-the-job training is given by employers to the hard core disadvantaged. There are three different approaches to this training program: (1) basic contract, in which an employer enters into a contract with the federal government to provide training and other services for which he will be reimbursed over a nine-month period for extraordinary expenses; (2) basic noncontract, in which an employer certifies enrollees as eligible and receives no reimbursement for training or other services provided; (3) Jobs for Youth, a summer noncontract program, in which funds for training are not provided.

JOP — JOBS OPTIONAL PROGRAM

The purpose of the JOBS Optional Program is to place unskilled and underskilled people on jobs in which they will receive training enabling them to become productive, skilled, competitive employees. The philosophy of this program is "hire first." Training is designed and supervised by the employer to meet his manpower needs. The OJT employee becomes a regular member of the employer's work force and is paid by him. The employer in turn is reimbursed in part for training costs based on a negotiated fixed cost figure. The length of training is determined by the difficulty of the occupation.

MDTA — MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT

Training is provided to persons 16 years of age or older who are unemployed or underemployed and who cannot reasonably expect to get full-time employment without such training. The training is for occupations in which there is a reasonable expectation of employment.

MOP — MIGRANT OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

This program is sponsored by the agency of the same name. Through this program the agency provides basic education and prevocational training classes for seasonal farm workers and child care services for their children.

NYC — NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has three major programs: an in-school program, an out-of-school program, and a summer program. This in-school program provides part-time work and on-the-job training for students of high school age from disadvantaged families. The summer program provides those students with job opportunities during the summer months. The out-of-school program provides economically deprived school dropouts with practical work experience and on-the-job training to encourage them to return to school and resume their education, or if this is not feasible, to help them acquire work habits and attitudes that will improve their employability.

OPERATION MAINSTREAM

Through work training and employment projects, augmented by necessary supportive services, this program is designed to provide permanent jobs, at acceptable wages, for adults (priority is given to the enrollment of older people) with a history of chronic unemployment.

PROJECT SER-MDTA

Project SER-MDTA coordinates Human Resources Development services utilizing various manpower programs to provide an intensive program of pre-job orientation, basic education, training, retraining, job development, and placement assistance to disadvantaged persons residing either in Western Maricopa County or the City of Tucson.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (PEP)/EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT ACT

The Public Employment Program provides unemployed and underemployed persons with transitional employment in jobs providing needed public services during times of high unemployment and, wherever feasible, related training and manpower services to enable such persons to move into employment or training not supported under this Act.

TMRP — TECHNOLOGY MOBILIZATION AND REEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The TMR Program offers special reemployment assistance to engineers, scientists, and technicians laid off from aerospace and defense industry employment due to contract reductions, cancellations, or terminations.

WIN — WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

This program offers basic education, job placement, skill training, work experience, or special work project opportunities to persons receiving Aid to Dependent Children.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

The three state universities are noted for their academic excellence; they are: Arizona State University in Tempe, University of Arizona in Tucson, Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. Arizona's junior college system is growing and expanding. Other institutions of higher learning are located throughout the state.

Vocational Education programs are offered in all 14 counties in Arizona. These include those in Agriculture, Distributive Education, Health, Consumer and Homemaking, Home Economics, Office Education, Technical, Trades and Industrial and miscellaneous. Offered mainly through high schools and junior colleges, total enrollment for the 1971-72 academic year numbered 139,609.

APACHE COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Apache County, Arizona's third largest, lies on a high plateau in the northeast corner of the state. The Navajo Reservation lies in the northern portion of the county and occupies over half of the county's area. The Fort Apache Indian Reservation occupies the southwestern corner of the county, and the southeastern corner is covered by the Apache National Forest.

Land Area	11,171 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	71.5%
Indian Reservation	62.5%
State	9.7%
Private	16.9%

The northern portion of the county is part of a vast, high desert plain broken by normally dry gulches and the remains of eroded and precipitous mountains, while the southern region is covered by dense forests and green pastures. Winters are cool in the north and cold in the south, while summers are warm to hot in the north and mild to cool in the south.

The Apache County population is widely scattered with the largest portion being located on the Navajo Reservation. (See section on Manpower Setting for population figures.) Most of the population resides in rural areas. Window Rock, the capital of the Navajo Nation, and Fort Defiance both are located in the east central part of the county. Other population centers on the Navajo Reservation include Ganado, Chinle, and Many Farms.

Off-reservation, the largest population centers include St. Johns, the county seat and a trade and farming community; Springerville, a trade and tourist center; Eagar, a sawmill town two miles from Springerville; McNary, a lumbering and manufacturing center.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Cattle raising and farming were the main sources of livelihood for the earliest settlers in Apache County. In the early 1900's, lumbering operations began in the White Mountains. Today, this is the county's most important industry. Though many family farms are still operating in Apache County, most of the economic activity in the county is based on tourism, livestock, and forest products. Contracting, retail trade, and railroads are the other main sectors of the economy in the county.

Employment in Apache County varies widely during the year because of seasonal factors and labor market conditions peculiar to this area. Severe winter conditions result in a substantial curtailment in logging and contract construction activity during the winter months. This is partially offset by increased tourist activity at the new skiing facilities located in and about the Fort Apache Indian Reservation.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	650	750	875	*	650
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	75	25	50
Contract Construction	450	150	75	100	200
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	325	350	325	*	350
Wholesale & Retail Trade	475	525	550	600	700
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	*	100	125	100
Services	1,625	2,125	2,200	1,450	2,125
Government	1,625	2,775	3,225	3,125	3,275

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

Professional, Clerical and Service occupations are dominant in Apache County. Nearly one out of ten employed persons is classified as a teacher, which is twice the rate of all other counties in the state..

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	6,266	3,915	62	2,351	38
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	1,268	765	60	503	40
Managers & Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	497	407	82	90	18
Sales Workers	248	107	43	141	57
Clerical & Kindred Workers	1,078	292	27	786	73
Craftsmen, Foremen, & Kindred Workers	667	647	97	20	3
Operatives, Except Transport	550	481	87	69	13
Transport Equipment Operatives	287	278	97	9	3
Laborers, Except Farm	389	361	93	28	7
Farmers & Farm Managers	99	68	69	31	31
Farm Laborers & Farm Foremen	66	60	91	6	9
Service Workers, Except Private Household	1,026	439	43	587	57
Private Household Workers	91	10	11	81	89

Employment of Navajos in Apache County ordinarily varies from a low of 400-500 in the winter months to a midsummer high of 1,000 or more. Summer increases in tribal employment result from the establishment of work projects to provide employment opportunities for the Navajo youth. Employment in the services sector is also influenced by the changes in enrollment in Neighborhood Youth Corps projects. Overall economic activity has remained at about the same level with only moderate expansion during the last ten years.

The following indicators show the economic changes and trends that have taken place since 1967.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	6,325	8,450	9,300	8,475	8,475
Employment	5,950	7,900	8,725	7,775	7,975
Unemployment	375	550	575	700	500
Unemployment Rate	5.9%	6.5%	6.2%	8.3%	5.9%
Per Capita Income	$1,488	$1,555	$1,840	$2,131	INA
Retail Sales*	$14,860	$15,347	$16,445	$17,606	$19,852
% of State Total	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The outlook for the coming year indicates that employment will increase moderately. The proposed construction of a plywood manufacturing plant in Eagar will have a favorable effect in Apache County, but the full impact will not be felt immediately. Much of the employment classed as "services and miscellaneous" is employment by the Navajo Tribe at the headquarters at Window Rock or their sawmill in New Mexico close to the Arizona (and Apache County) border.

There is potential for greater development, with a surplus labor market, ample water supply, and an ever-increasing number of tourists and recreationists.

MANPOWER SETTING

Over 75% of the county's population is nonwhite, and most are Indian. Nearly half the population is under 16 years of age, which allows for a potentially large increase in the work force in the years to come.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	30,400	32,300	6.2	33,500	34,300	2.4
Sex:						
Male	15,200	15,900	4.6	16,500	17,000	3.0
Female	15,200	16,400	7.9	17,000	17,300	1.8
Age:						
Under 16 years	14,600	14,900	2.1	14,600	15,000	2.7
16-21 years	3,200	3,700	15.6	4,100	4,200	2.4
22-44 years	7,700	8,100	5.2	8,700	8,900	2.3
45 years and over	4,900	5,600	14.3	6,100	6,200	1.6
Ethnic Group:						
White	6,800	7,700	13.2	8,100	8,300	2.5
Spanish Heritage	*1,000*	*1,600*	*60.0*	*2,500*	*2,600*	*4.0*
Nonwhite	23,600	24,600	4.2	25,400	26,000	2.4
Indian	22,800	24,000	5.3	25,000	25,600	2.4
Negro	800	400	—50.0	400	400	0
All Others	0	200	—	—	—	—

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

Apache County has essentially a rural population with the three largest towns each having less than 1,400 inhabitants. In the last decade, up to 1970, the county grew by 6.1%.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
APACHE COUNTY	27,767	30,438	32,304	6.1
Eagar	637	873	1,279	46.5
McNary	1,902	1,608	NA	NA
St. Johns	1,469	1,310	1,320	0.8
Springerville	689	719	1,151	60.1

The Apache County annual average civilian work force for 1971 was 8,475. The unemployment rate for the county was 5.9% during this same period. This does not include the substantial number of persons on the Navajo Reservation who want jobs but have not been actively seeking work because they feel work is not available. The latter are not considered part of the work force as currently defined.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Job opportunities are quite limited in Apache County and there are no occupational shortages. However, increased opportunities exist in the county for health services workers at the Extended Care Facility at Chinle. The job openings which most frequently occur are in trade and service industries and are due most often to turnover which is high among salespeople, waitresses, chambermaids and similar trade and service occupations.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Apache County, with its two Indian reservations, has a large supply of potential workers which has not been incorporated into the present job economy. The reasons for this are many. The lack of education and English language skills are two large deterrents. Another great problem is the virtual isolation of reservation Indians, compounded by poor roads, poor communications, and lack of transportation. Very little employment is available on the reservations, so the Indian must leave home to find work.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Programs in operation in the county include: MDTA, Operation Mainstream, Navajo CEP, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Job Corps.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Apache County has 23 elementary and 4 high schools with enrollments of 7,936 and 2,777 respectively in the 1971-72 school year. Vocational courses are offered in many of these schools.

Total enrollment in high school vocational education programs in Apache County numbered 1,433. These include programs in Agriculture, Health, Consumer and Homemaking, Home Economics, Office Education, Technical, and Trade and Industrial.

Navajo Community College — the first college in America established and controlled by an Indian tribe — opened in January of 1969. Enrollment for the 1971-72 school year numbered 721.

COCHISE COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Cochise County lies in the southeastern corner of Arizona, adjacent to New Mexico and the Mexican border, and encompasses 6,256 square miles. The county is one of only three in the state without Indian reservation land within its borders.

Land Area	6,256 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	23.9%
Indian Reservation	0
State	34.1%
Private	39.1%

The majority of land lies between 3,000-6,000 feet and receives 12-18 inches of rain a year. Humidity is low, the sun shines an average 314 days per year, and temperatures in summer and winter are mild. The mountain areas above 6,000 feet receive several feet of snowfall each winter, providing runoff and ground water storage for the lower valley regions.

Sierra Vista, now the largest city in the county, came into being some 15 years ago to provide residence for the civil service working force at Fort Huachuca. Fort Huachuca is headquarters of the Strategic Communication Command (STRATCOM) which is the nerve center for army communications all over the world. Douglas is located on the Mexican border directly opposite Agua Prieta, Sonora, and is the main distribution center for rich Sulphur Springs Valley ranching and farming area. Thousands of people cross the border daily at Douglas. Bisbee, the county seat, is located in the Mule Mountains and is the site of the famous Phelps Dodge Lavender Pit Copper Mine. Tombstone is primarily a tourist center providing memories and remnants of the "Old West." The Willcox area is a significant agricultural center, producing cotton, lettuce, and other vegetables. Benson, lying along Interstate 80, provides highway services and is the site of a major chemical explosive factory.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Mining development was the principal motivation for the growth of the county. Military activity at Fort Huachuca and the continued growth of cattle ranching were important, but secondary, factors. New mining technologies provided a dramatic resurgence in the economy of Cochise County after increased processing costs had closed many mines during the '30's. The opening of the Lavender Pit Mine in Bisbee began a new era in mining for the county and created new employment opportunities. Population growth in the '60's resulted from natural increase, continued mining activity, tourism and retiree migration.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	1,100	1,225	1,425	1,550	1,575
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	225	300	*	*	650
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	825	825	825	850	850
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,275	2,275	2,400	2,600	2,800
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	*	400	375	*
Services	1,450	1,325	1,300	1,500	1,450
Government	7,200	6,600	6,900	6,250	6,375

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

Traditionally, Cochise County has maintained an economy based upon agriculture and mining. Today, trade, government, contract construction, and public utilities provide the main impetus. Manufacturing in Cochise County, until recent years, has been limited to seasonal processing of vegetables. Now there are several concerns in operation employing large numbers of workers. In Benson, there is a chemical and explosive manufacturing plant; Douglas has two garment manufacturing concerns and two plants for seasonal processing of chili peppers.

Tourism is also an important feature of the economy. Places of interest include the Lavender Pit open-pit mine, Old Fort Bowie, Tombstone, several ghost towns, Cochise Stronghold, Chiricahua National Monument and the historical city of Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico. There are also 1,000,000 acres of Coronado National Forest in Cochise County that provide outdoor recreation.

The mining influence in the county has created an occupational mix that is somewhat different than the rest of the state. Craftsmen and operatives compose a greater proportion of the work force than in non-mining counties.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	17,621	11,551	66	6,070	34
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	2,826	1,708	60	1,118	40
Managers & Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	1,714	1,281	75	433	25
Sales Workers	1,038	482	46	556	54
Clerical & Kindred Workers	2,883	754	26	2,129	74
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	2,225	2,170	98	55	2
Operatives, Except Transport	1,774	1,516	85	258	15
Transport Equipment Operatives	686	662	97	24	3
Laborers, Except Farm	1,015	992	98	23	2
Farmers & Farm Managers	463	449	97	14	3
Farm Laborers & Farm Foremen	473	428	90	45	10
Service Workers, Except Private Household	2,205	1,099	50	1,106	50
Private Household Workers	319	10	3	309	97

Per capita income, and retail sales in Cochise County have experienced steady gains, and are expected to follow this course in the future.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	20,975	20,325	20,725	20,650	20,075
Employment	19,450	19,250	20,075	19,900	19,050
Unemployment	800	675	650	750	850
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	3.3%	3.1%	3.6%	4.2%
Per Capita Income	$2,766	$3,389	$3,357	$3,433	INA
Retail Sales*	$77,962	$84,903	$94,973	$100,810	$120,683
% of State Total	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Current expectations are mixed about the coming year. Most industry divisions are expected to show some increase, although not as large as in previous years. A decline is anticipated in the mining sector, and agriculture is expected to show a small increase. Larger increases are forecast for the wholesale and retail trade sector, and in the service oriented industries. Light manufacturing, government and contract construction employment are also expected to increase.

The international trade "Twin Cities" concept has accelerated the industrialization of the Douglas-Agua Prieta area. U.S. companies are allowed to establish plants in Mexico which handle some functions, and the U.S. plant handles the other operations. There are thirteen U.S. firms operating in this manner.

More and more travelers, retirees, and vacationers are discovering Cochise County. The mild climate, numerous historical and geographic monuments, proximity to Mexico, varied terrain and vegetation should all attract a growing number of tourists.

MANPOWER SETTING

Cochise County's population distribution includes 33.3% Spanish heritage, 2.9% Negro and 0.3% Indian. There are no Indian reservations within the county.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	55,000	61,900	12.5	66,500	68,200	2.6
Sex:						
Male	28,300	31,600	11.7	34,000	35,000	2.9
Female	26,700	30,300	13.4	32,500	33,200	2.2
Age:						
Under 16 years	20,000	20,600	3.0	21,200	21,700	2.4
16-21 years	5,100	7,700	51.0	8,700	8,900	2.3
22-44 years	17,400	17,400	—	19,100	19,600	2.6
45 years and over	12,500	16,200	29.6	17,500	18,000	2.9
Ethnic Group:						
White	53,100	59,200	11.5	64,000	65,600	2.5
Spanish Heritage	*13,800*	*17,600*	*27.5*	*22,200*	*22,700*	*2.3*
Nonwhite	1,900	2,700	42.1	2,500	2,600	4.0
Indian	100	200	100.0	200	200	0
Negro	1,300	1,800	38.5	1,900	2,000	5.3
All Others	500	700	40.8	400	400	0

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

The annual average civilian work force was 20,075 during 1971, with an unemployment rate of 4.2%. The limited growth of the work force is typical of rural southern counties whose economy is based mainly on mining and/or agriculture.

The majority of the county's growth has taken place in the Sierra Vista area. Fort Huachuca was annexed by Sierra Vista in 1971, and the city now has a population estimated at approximately 19,000, which makes it the largest city in the county. No other community has shown significant growth during the past decade.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
COCHISE COUNTY	31,488	55,039	61,918	12.5
Benson	1,440	2,494	2,839	13.8
Bisbee	3,801	9,914	8,328	—16.0
Douglas	9,442	11,925	12,462	4.5
Fort Huachuca	—	—	6,659	—
Huachuca City	—	1,330	1,241	—7.3
Sierra Vista	—	3,121	6,689	114.3
Tombstone	910	1,293	1,241	—3.3
Willcox	1,266	2,441	2,568	5.2

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Occupations in trade, agriculture, manufacturing, government, and construction are expected to increase. Mining occupations are not anticipated to be in demand.

Employment in manufacturing is expected to continue in garment production (sewing operators, etc.) and electronic assembly. These occupations are likely to be largely filled by female workers. Openings in agriculture, government and construction will likely be of generally higher skill levels.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

The most important problem facing Cochise County residents is the limited job opportunity afforded by the present industrial mix of the area, and impending reduction of mining operations. Economic development is the only real solution to providing jobs for members of the work force. Some inroads can be made in preparing workers for employment, such as improving the salability of skills of monolinguals through prevocational training in English communication.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Cochise County has a number of manpower programs in operation including: MDTA, Job Corps, Neighboring Youth Corps, JOBS Optional Program, Project Transition, and Operation Mainstream.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

During the 1971-72 school year, Cochise County had 45 elementary schools with an enrollment of 15,313 pupils, and 10 high schools with 5,799 students enrolled.

Cochise College, part of the Junior College network, has been in operation for seven years and serves approximately 2,150 students. It offers both college transfer and occupational education curricula.

A full range of vocational programs is offered in Cochise County. Enrollment in the high schools and at Cochise Junior College totaled 5,409. Ranking highest in number of enrollees were programs in Technical, Trades and Industrial, Consumer and Homemaking, and Office Education.

COCONINO COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Coconino County lies in the center of northern Arizona and is the state's largest county, claiming over 16% of the state's total area. It is also one of the most sparsely populated of Arizona's counties with a population density of about 2.6 persons per square mile.

Land Area	18,562 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	77.3%
Indian Reservation	37.2%
State	8.7%
Private	13.0%

An abundance of rugged land, thickly forested with pine, pinon, aspen, oak, juniper, spruce, and fir, as well as such distinguishing features as the Grand Canyon, Glen Canyon Dam, and the San Francisco Mountains, including Humphrey's Peak, make the county one of the main attractions for visitors to the state. Elevations range from about 2,400 feet at the floor of the Grand Canyon to 12,670 feet at Humphrey's Peak. Flagstaff, the county's largest city, is 6,900 feet above sea level. The high forested areas receive over 20 inches of precipitation annually, including about six feet of snow. The northeastern portion of the county is desert badlands, getting only six inches of rain annually. At Flagstaff and through the forest belt, winter temperatures average from a minimum of 18° to a maximum of 44°, while summer temperatures in the same area range from 50° to 82°. Summer temperatures in the desert area range from 65° to 100° and winter temperatures from 25° to 50°.

Flagstaff, the county seat, is located in the central part of the county. This community is the home of five major observatories (including Lowell Observatory), Northern Arizona University, and the Northern Arizona Society of Sciences and Arts, making it a center for scientific and educational activity.

The Sedona area, situated 27 miles south of Flagstaff in Oak Creek Canyon, has the second largest concentration of population in the county. This unincorporated town is one of the most colorful spots in the West and already is a retirement center, a summer home retreat, and headquarters for artists and writers.

Page, near the northern border in the Glen Canyon Dam-Lake Powell area, was originally built as a construction site, but with the completion of Glen Canyon Dam, it has become a residential and recreational center. Williams is 32 miles west of Flagstaff and located in the Kaibab National Forest.

Coconino County also includes all or part of the Navajo, Hopi, Hualapai, Havasupai, and Kaibab Indian reservations.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The earliest settlements in Coconino County were devoted to cattle ranching, and today, cattle ranching and sheep raising continue to be an important factor in the economy. Flagstaff began as a work camp for construction crews working on the railroad and was also a popular camping spot for wagon trains enroute to California. Since the first sawmill was established to furnish ties for the railroad, lumbering has played an important part in the economy of Flagstaff and Williams. Both cities are located in the nation's largest continuous ponderosa pine forest.

Astronomy, astrophysics and astrogeology have become particularly important in Flagstaff within the last ten years due to the U.S. space program. The U.S. Geological Survey's Branch of Astrogeology is located in Flagstaff, and here is where all the mapping of the moon takes place for NASA. Also, lunar explorers are trained here in volcanic areas similar to those found on the moon.

Tourism has been important in Coconino County since its early days, and has remained a major economic factor. The Snow Bowl (skiing facility on Humphrey's Peak), Indian ruins, the Ponderosa forests, Meteor Crater, Navajo trading posts, Oak Creek Canyon, Glen Canyon Dam, Lake Powell, the Grand Canyon, and the Annual Indian Pow Wow in July attract thousands yearly.

The current economy of Coconino County is based primarily on the following major industries: government; retail trade and services, which depend heavily on the tourist activity and travel along the highways; manufacturing and contract construction. The fact that a large part of the economy relies on tourism (estimated $20 million a year business) leads to a highly seasonal income and employment pattern. Because of the severe winters, the lumbering and construction industries are also seasonal in nature.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	1,300	1,250	1,400	1,475	1,550
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	900	950	1,125	1,050	1,850
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	875	850	875	900	925
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,400	3,325	3,450	3,775	4,025
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*
Services	3,150	3,350	3,700	3,525	3,450
Government	5,250	5,350	5,875	5,900	5,600

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

Interstate 40, a main cross country highway, passes through Coconino County and thus contributes heavily to the local tourist industry, as noted by the large number of service workers in the next table. Coconino, like Apache and Maricopa counties, has a high proportion of female workers. Total employment in each case shows a representation of 38% women.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	15,892	9,805	62	6,087	38
Professional, Technical, & Kindred Workers	3,139	1,996	64	1,143	36
Managers & Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	1,718	1,382	80	336	20
Sales Workers	1,039	582	56	457	44
Clerical & Kindred Workers	2,968	738	25	2,230	75
Craftsmen, Foremen, & Kindred Workers	1,620	1,535	95	85	5
Operatives, Except Transport	1,043	765	73	278	27
Transport Equipment Operatives	764	747	98	17	2
Laborers, Except Farm	846	789	93	57	7
Farmers & Farm Managers	28	18	64	10	36
Farm Laborers & Farm Foremen	163	144	88	19	12
Service Workers, Except Private Household	2,363	1,109	47	1,254	53
Private Household Workers	201	0	—	201	100

Per capita income has risen considerably over the past years and is expected to do so in future years. Retail sales also are continuing upward raising the hopes for an improved employment situation in the years to come.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	17,825	18,675	20,050	20,675	20,500
Employment	17,075	17,900	19,350	19,675	19,450
Unemployment	750	775	700	1,000	1,050
Unemployment Rate	4.2%	4.1%	3.5%	4.8%	5.1%
Per Capita Income	$1,989	$2,199	$2,622	$2,812	INA
Retail Sales*	$88,580	$96,408	$105,611	$116,364	$134,868
% of State Total	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Employment in manufacturing increased moderately over the last decade. It increased slightly during 1970 with the opening of Southwest Forest Industries' $6 million particle board plant.

Manufacturing's portion of the total number of persons employed in the county has decreased slightly. Although wood and wood products manufacturing account for most of the employment in this industry, it is becoming more diversified.

Employment in the service industry is expected to have the greatest increase in employment in future years. This increase is mainly due to the increase in tourist activities. A large part of this increase will be attributed to employment in the Navajo tribal enterprises and especially tribal sponsored nonprofit programs such as the activities of the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity and Summer Neighborhood Youth Corps. Large numbers of Navajo youth are employed in these programs during the summer months.

Contract construction employment is beginning a rebound from the slowdown that followed the completion of Glen Canyon Dam. From 1970 to 1971 construction employment increased 76%, with highway construction and the new steam-operated electrical generating plant near Page being mostly responsible. Presently, about one in four persons employed in the county is in retail or wholesale trade. This industry is markedly affected by seasonality as employment increases during the summer tourist season and declines during the winter.

MANPOWER SETTING

Coconino County's population distribution includes 25.0% Indian, 13.4% Spanish heritage, 2.6% Negro and 0.4% other nonwhite.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	41,900	48,300	15.3	50,000	50,800	1.6
Sex:						
Male	21,200	23,900	12.7	24,800	25,500	2.8
Female	20,700	24,400	17.9	25,200	25,300	0.4
Age:						
Under 16 years	17,200	17,000	—1.2	16,800	17,100	1.8
16-21 years	4,200	8,300	97.6	8,900	9,000	1.1
22-44 years	12,700	13,900	9.4	14,700	14,900	1.4
45 years & over	7,800	9,100	16.7	9,600	9,800	2.1
Ethnic Group:						
White	28,900	34,500	19.4	36,000	36,600	1.7
Spanish Heritage	*4,300*	*1,700*	*—60.5*	*6,700*	*6,800*	*1.5*
Nonwhite	13,000	13,800	6.2	14,000	14,200	1.4
Indian	11,700	12,000	2.6	12,500	12,700	1.6
Negro	1,200	1,300	8.3	1,300	1,400	7.7
All Others	100	500	400.0	200	100	—50.0

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

Flagstaff, the county seat, has experienced a 43.4% population increase during the past decade, which represents a growth of about 8,000 inhabitants. The county's population increased by approximately 6,400, or 15.3%.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
COCONINO COUNTY	23,910	41,857	48,326	15.5
Flagstaff	7,663	18,214	26,117	43.4
Fredonia	—	643	798	24.1
Grand Canyon	—	—	1,011	—
Page	—	2,960	1,439	—51.4
Sedona	—	—	2,022	—
Williams	2,152	3,559	2,386	—33.0

The Coconino County 1971 annual average work force was 20,500, with an average unemployment rate of 5.1%. Employment and unemployment both show clear seasonal variations due to the effect of high plateau, winter weather conditions on outdoor activities. Seasonal variations in lumbering, wood prod-

ucts, and construction activities contribute substantially to variations in employment. Unemployment is highest in the winter months — January, February, and March — and lowest in the late summer and fall months — August through November. The unemployment rate of the Navajo, Hopi, Kaibab, Hualapai, and Havasupai reservations, which lie wholly or partially inside the county, runs three or more times higher than the rest of the county and is a primary factor in the relatively high unemployment rate shown for the county.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

As previously indicated, manpower requirements (measured in terms of the number of job orders received in the Flagstaff Office of the Arizona State Employment Service, the Tuba City and Kayenta branch offices, and the Page sub-office, as well as unemployment insurance claimants) in the county show wide seasonal variations due to the effect of high plateau winter weather conditions on lumbering, wood products, manufacturing, and construction activities. Tourist activity (retail trade and services) also declines significantly during the winter months, thereby reducing the demand for workers in motels and restaurants. Demand for workers is highest during the summer and fall months in the Flagstaff area.

The sparsely settled areas of the county, especially the reservations, had a considerable surplus of low skilled labor. Almost all the job openings received by the branch offices were filled during the year; no job opening remained open for over a month. Job opportunities are clearly limited in the sparsely settled areas.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

The poverty population in Coconino County is sizable. The great majority of those comprising this group are Indians and other minority group members living in predominantly rural areas in the county. It should be noted, however, that aggregate demand for labor falls considerably below aggregate supply in the county. While manpower training and other services may be helpful in meeting some of the existing shortages in skilled occupations, unless the rate of economic development in both urban and rural areas of the county increases, the aggregate supply of labor will continue to exceed the demand, and much of the manpower resources will continue to be unused or underutilized.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

There are a number of manpower programs serving Coconino County; they include: MDTA, Operation Mainstream, Neighborhood Youth Corps, JOBS Optional Program, Ex-Offender Program, and Job Corps.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Coconino County has a total of 23 elementary schools and 7 high schools, enrolling a total of 10,493 and 4,376 students respectively in 1971-72.

Coconino County had a total enrollment of 2,778 in vocational education programs. Of this total, 53% (1,461) were enrolled in Consumer and Homemaking. Programs in Office Education and Technical followed in number of enrollees. Also offered were those in Agriculture, Distributive Education, Health, Home Economics, Trade and Industrial, and Miscellaneous.

Northern Arizona University, located at Flagstaff, had an enrollment of 8,888 students for the spring semester of 1972.

GILA COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Desert and mountainous terrain dominate Gila County, a mining and ranching district in east-central Arizona. Elevation ranges from 2,000 feet in the southern desert to above 7,000 feet in the northern pine country.

Land Area	4,748 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	95.9%
Indian Reservation	37.8%
State	1.0%
Private	4.3%

Mineral rich Gila County ranks as the state's fourth highest producer of copper and associated metals. Cattle ranching and tourism assist mining in creating a stable economy for the county. Within Gila County are parts of the San Carlos Reservation and the Fort Apache Reservation. Reservation economy is maintained by one of the nation's largest cattle ranches and by lumbering. The Payson area is booming with "summer cottage" land sales and is developing into a prime recreation area for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and sightseeing. Together, Globe and Miami constitute the principal retail trade center for east-central Arizona. The average daily temperature ranges from 54° to 96° in the summer and from 31° to 61° in the winter.

Gila County provides a variety of tourist attractions. Professional and amateur geologists go there to study a time lapse of over 500 million years exposed in the precipitous walls of Salt River Canyon. Archaeologists investigate well-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings of the Salado Indians at Tonto National Monument, overlooking Roosevelt Lake. Hunters test their skills in the annual Javelina (wild pig) Derby and seek other game native to the area — deer, bear, turkey, duck, geese and quail. Water sports fans enjoy recreational facilities around Roosevelt, Apache and San Carlos lakes. Traveling the hairpin turns of Salt River Canyon provides an exciting and breathtaking experience for first-time visitors to the area. Other tourist attractions include the Apache Trail, Queen Creek Canyon, and the Southwestern Arboretum.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Copper mining is the base of Gila County's economy and its largest employer. Declines and upswings in the economy are dependent on developments in the mining industry. Principal minerals are copper, lime, asbestos, molybdenum, silver, and gold. Extensive cattle ranches are also significant contributors to the Globe-Miami economy.

Over the past five years all sectors of the economy have shown some growth, with manufacturing employment expanding by over 60%.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	600	700	975	1,075	975
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	175	*	*	600	325
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	200	200	250	250	300
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,075	1,025	1,200	1,300	1,300
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	125	125	*	*
Services	875	875	1,075	1,000	975
Government	1,225	1,600	1,600	1,475	1,550

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

Mining continues to be the dominant industry in the county, comprising nearly a third of the total non-agricultural wage and salary employment. The occupational mix is heavily dominated by mining oriented positions. As the following table illustrates, craftsmen, operatives and laborers account for nearly one-third of total employment. The percentage of females employed is also low due to the influence of the male dominated mining industry.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	9,297	6,685	72	2,612	28
Professional, Technical, & Kindred Workers	1,021	649	64	372	36
Managers & Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	867	720	83	147	17
Sales Workers	432	195	45	237	55
Clerical & Kindred Workers	1,074	265	25	809	75
Craftsmen, Foremen, & Kindred Workers	1,811	1,801	99	10	1
Operatives, Except Transport	1,494	1,374	92	120	8
Transport Equipment Operatives	477	467	98	10	2
Laborers, Except Farm	527	484	92	43	8
Farmers & Farm Managers	175	168	96	7	4
Farm Laborers & Farm Foremen	89	89	100	0	—
Service Workers, Except Private Household	1,196	460	38	736	62
Private Household Workers	134	13	10	121	90

Economic indicators in Gila County have not expanded at the same rate they have in the rest of the state. This is mostly attributed to the county's population growth rate being less than half of the state's growth rate. Outmigration is a problem in most towns, due to lack of diversity of industry and lack of higher educational facilities in the county.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	7,950	8,500	9,575	10,375	9,800
Employment	6,800	7,700	9,250	9,950	8,925
Unemployment	425	375	325	425	525
Unemployment rate	5.3%	5.5%	3.4%	4.1%	5.4%
Per Capita Income	$1,903	$2,234	$2,695	$3,123	INA
Retail Sales*	$35,958	$40,453	$46,119	$49,463	$54,691
% of State Total	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

A steady upward growth in Gila County's economy is predicted for 1972 and 1973. Construction activities include a $45 million smelter under construction at Inspiration with a scheduled completion date of December 1973. Other plans include construction of plant site and excavation of the open pit mine site at Pinto Valley which is located west of Miami. This construction would take approximately three years to complete before copper production is begun.

Activity in the Payson area continues to expand. During 1970, there were 17 subdivisions registered, and building permits totaled $936,780. These jumped to 27 subdivisions and $2,238,729 in building permits in 1971.

While a continued growth is forecast, the mining sector is showing a slow downward trend in hiring activity but this is expected to level off in the near term. All other industries will probably show an increase, but no substantial changes are expected.

MANPOWER SETTING

Gila County's population distribution includes 27.2% Spanish heritage, 15.9% Indian and 0.3% Negro.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	25,700	29,200	13.6	32,000	33,500	4.7
Sex:						
Male	12,900	14,400	11.6	15,700	16,200	3.2
Female	12,800	14,800	15.6	16,300	17,300	6.1
Age:						
Under 16 years	9,800	10,100	3.1	10,500	11,000	4.8
16-21 years	2,000	2,800	40.0	3,200	3,300	3.1
22-44 years	7,200	7,600	5.6	8,400	8,800	4.8
45 years & over	6,700	8,700	29.9	9,900	10,400	5.1
Ethnic Group:						
White	22,100	24,400	10.4	26,800	28,100	4.9
Spanish Heritage	*5,600*	*6,300*	*12.5*	*8,700*	*9,100*	*4.6*
Nonwhite	3,600	4,800	33.3	5,200	5,400	3.8
Indian	3,500	4,600	31.4	5,100	5,300	3.9
Negro	100	100	0	100	100	0
All Others	—	100	—	—	—	—

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

Over 50% of the county's population is located in the Globe-Miami area, which along with Payson are the fastest growing areas of the county.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
GILA COUNTY	24,158	25,745	29,255	13.6
Central Heights	—	2,486	2,289	—7.9
Claypool	—	2,505	2,245	—10.4
Globe	6,419	6,217	7,333	18.0
Hayden	—	1,760	1,283	—27.1
Miami	4,329	3,350	3,394	1.3
Payson	—	—	1,490	—
San Carlos	—	—	2,542	—
Winkelman	548	1,123	974	—13.3

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Since mining is the major industry in Gila County, the labor market is stable and undiversified and will remain so until more types of industry enter the county. Labor demands are for skilled workers such as diesel mechanics, electricians, boilermakers, also engineers, doctors, and nurses. High demand occupations also include semi-skilled laborers, waitresses, and janitors. Labor surpluses are among the partially trained or educationally deficient.

No unusual labor demands or surpluses are predicted for the next fiscal year; however, if the mines expand as planned there will be an increase in demand for most mining related occupations. Few job openings will be available for the unskilled, untrained, and disadvantaged.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Indian unemployment is the county's greatest manpower problem. Reservation isolation creates transportation difficulties to and from jobs. Lack of education and training restricts Indian workers to unskilled or lower paying semiskilled jobs. Older workers and the handicapped are extremely limited in job opportunities. Job opportunities are so limited that many young people leave the county's work force to continue their education or to find work outside the county.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

A skill center, currently funded by MDT monies, is in operation at San Carlos on the San Carlos Reservation for residents of nearby communities as well as reservation Indians.

Manpower programs in Gila County include: MDTA, Operation Mainstream, JOBS Optional Program, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, and Ex-Offender Program.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Gila County had 21 elementary schools and 4 high schools with an enrollment of 6,236 and 2,273 students respectively during 1971-72.

Enrollment in vocational education programs in Gila County totaled 856. Programs offered are in Distributive Education, Consumer and Homemaking, Home Economics, Office Education, and Trade and Industrial.

No junior colleges or universities are located within the county. Rose-Mar College of Beauty, located in Globe, is the only private trade school available. High school graduates wishing to continue their education usually attend Eastern Arizona College, Mesa Community College, University of Arizona, Arizona State University, or one of the numerous trade and business schools in the Phoenix or Tucson areas. Mines conduct their own apprenticeship training programs for highly skilled jobs.

GRAHAM COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Graham County is located in the southeastern portion of Arizona, in the Gila River Valley, which traverses the county from east to west. The Graham Mountains form the southern boundary of the valley, rising to an elevation of 10,700 feet at Mount Graham. The Gila Mountains form the northern boundary of the valley. The Gila River Valley elevation (at Safford) is 2,900 feet. This elevation moderates the summer temperatures, compared to the lower elevations of central and western desert areas of Arizona.

Land Area	4,618 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	71.9%
Indian Reservation	33.5%
State	17.1%
Private	11.3%

The elevation also accounts for a slightly higher annual precipitation, which varies from 9 to 20 inches at the higher elevations. Safford, the county seat, is the trade center of both Graham and Greenlee counties. Thatcher, located 3 miles northwest of Safford, is the site of Eastern Arizona College.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Agriculture has been the basic economic force of Graham County since the founding of Safford in 1874. The significance of Safford as a trading center has declined some in the last 20 years because of fewer workers in agriculture, and improved transportation and roads have tended to make trading easier in larger urban areas outside of Graham County.

Employment in the various industries has shown little or no change in the past five years. However, trade and services are likely to show a healthy growth in the near future.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	225	150	150	175	175
Mining & Quarrying	25	*	*	*	75
Contract Construction	75	*	75	75	125
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	100	100	100	100	150
Wholesale & Retail Trade	700	675	700	775	775
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	75	75	*	*	75
Services	475	450	525	600	550
Government	775	1,000	1,075	1,200	1,150

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

With the opening of a new shopping center in Safford in June 1972, 100-125 new sales and service jobs have become available. While this will be very important to Graham County, it will not alter the occupational breakdown since it is so evenly balanced at present.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	4,864	3,391	70	1,473	30
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	623	378	61	245	39
Managers & Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	444	380	86	64	14
Sales Workers	275	137	50	138	50
Clerical & Kindred Workers	606	100	17	506	83
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	587	553	94	34	6
Operatives, Except Transport	414	353	85	61	15
Transport Equipment Operatives	236	231	98	5	2
Laborers, Except Farm	427	423	99	4	1
Farmers & Farm Managers	248	233	94	15	6
Farm Laborers & Farm Foremen	318	312	98	6	2
Service Workers, Except Private Household	592	285	48	307	52
Private Household Workers	94	6	6	88	94

As noted in the Economic Indicators below, very little economic change has taken place in the past five years. Expectations are that the Safford shopping center mentioned earlier will significantly improve these figures in future years.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	4,200	4,075	4,250	4,675	4,500
Employment	3,900	3,850	4,075	4,425	4,050
Unemployment	300	225	175	250	450
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	5.5%	4.1%	5.3%	10.0%
Per Capita Income	$1,998	$2,238	$2,430	$2,518	INA
Retail Sales*	$21,503	$22,787	$25,792	$31,419	$33,221
% of State Total	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The outlook is for stable growth during the next three to five years with agriculture, small industry, mine explorations and tourism each contributing to the county's economy.

Continued growth in population and the addition of small industry to an already diversified industrial mix were highlights of Graham County's economy at the start of the decade of the 1970's. The county's potential for additional growth, and an adequate supply of manpower, plus available educational facilities at Eastern Arizona College in Thatcher are Graham County's greatest assets.

Potential development of the mining industry and contract construction along with enticement of more industry and recreation enthusiasts to the area offer possibilities for continued growth into the mid-1970's. The development of new home sites and the increasing emphasis for summer home and retirement settlements all point to a varied economic expansion potential for Graham County.

Future opportunities for economic growth in Graham County are dependent on new or expanded industrial activities, mine exploration and recreational endeavors.

MANPOWER SETTING

Graham County's population distribution includes 32.8% Spanish heritage, 10.2% Indian, 2.3% Negro and 0.6% other nonwhite.

Population distribution as to sex, age, ethnic group and color, can be found in the table that follows:

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	14,000	16,600	18.6	17,700	18,000	1.7
Sex:						
Male	7,300	8,500	16.4	9,100	9,400	3.3
Female	6,700	8,100	20.9	8,600	8,600	0
Age:						
Under 16 years	5,500	6,000	9.1	6,100	6,200	1.6
16-21 years	1,600	2,400	50.0	2,600	2,600	0
22-44 years	3,500	4,000	14.3	4,300	4,400	2.3
45 years and over	3,400	4,200	23.5	4,700	4,800	2.1
Ethnic Group:						
White	12,400	14,100	13.7	15,400	15.700	1.9
Spanish Heritage	*2,400*	*2,900*	*20.8*	*5,800*	*5,900*	*1.7*
Nonwhite	1,600	2,500	56.2	2,300	2,300	0
Indian	1,200	1,700	41.7	1,800	1,800	0
Negro	400	400	0	400	400	0
All Others	—	400	—	100	100	0

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

Safford and nearby Thatcher have a majority of the county's population. Agriculture, trade and the junior college in Thatcher are primary economic industries in the area.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
GRAHAM COUNTY	12,985	14,045	16,578	18.0
Bylas	—	—	1,125	—
Pima	824	806	1,184	46.7
Safford	3,756	4,698	5,333	14.7
Thatcher	1,284	1,581	2,320	46.7

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The supply of labor is generally quite favorable for most job openings. A continued demand for mining occupations in maintenance and operations is anticipated. Job demands in agriculture are expected to be strong for skilled, year-round workers and weaker for lower skilled, seasonal workers. Service occupa-

tions in the culinary arts, the mechanical fields, and hotel and motel are expected to be in demand. Future manpower needs are contingent on economic developments. New or expanded industry operations could alter job opportunities and manpower needs drastically.

Lack of job opportunities will foster outmigration to Phoenix and Tucson among the 16-44 years old group. However, potential openings in trade and service will slow the outmigration.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Employment barriers for the disadvantaged are lack of education, job skills, transportation, motivation and the lack of job opportunities. Transportation and remoteness complicate the employment possibilities of the San Carlos Apaches. Underemployment, as well as unemployment, is found in the Negro community with most working at part-time agricultural and nonagricultural jobs. Low level skills are a major problem among many of the minority groups and poor whites.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Manpower programs operating in Graham County include: Operation Mainstream, Job Corps, JOBS Optional Program, Ex-Offender Program, and Neighborhood Youth Corps.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Graham County has 7 elementary schools and 4 high schools, with 1971-72 enrollments of 3,720 and 1,428 students respectively.

Eastern Arizona College at Thatcher, part of Arizona's Junior College System, had an enrollment of about 1,800 for the 1971-72 school year. It has extensive vocational training curricula considered of high caliber and suited to the needs of the area. Most of the students seek employment in urban areas or continue their education beyond the junior college level. There is a private school in Safford teaching cosmetology.

Total enrollment in vocational education programs in Graham County numbered 3,083. Programs with the greatest enrollment were those in Office Education, Technical, and Trade and Industrial.

GREENLEE COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Greenlee County, in southeastern Arizona, was formed from the eastern part of Graham County by the 25th Territorial Legislature on March 10, 1909. The newest county in the state consists of high mountain ranges, river valleys, and desert terrain.

Land Area	1,879 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	81.0%
Indian Reservation	0.0%
State	11.9%
Private	5.7%

The Gila River runs through the county east to west, providing the main source of water for the area's agricultural production. Nearly all of the surface area of Greenlee County is usable either as timberland or for farm and ranch operations. Annual average rainfall in the county ranges from 12.5 inches at Clifton to above 20 inches in the high mountain areas in the northern half of the county. Average annual maximum and minimum temperatures at Clifton are 81° and 52°, respectively. Elevations across the county range from 2,800 feet on the desert floor to over 9,000 feet above sea level along the Mogollon Rim. Greenlee County is one of only three in the state that has no Indian Reservation land.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Copper ore was first discovered in the area by an Army scout in 1869. It was not until three years later, however, that the first copper mines were established. The prime economic base is still copper mining. The mining industry in Greenlee County suffered serious declines in the early 1950's as the rich ore was depleted. However, new techniques of mineral extraction enabled the industry to mine lower grade copper ore. Morenci is the site of the second largest open-pit copper mine in the United States. The mine spends $68 million annually in the county, and 90% of the business payroll comes from the mines. Greenlee County also has a limited amount of cattle ranching and crop raising.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	75	75	75	100	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	300	275	325	350	300
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*
Services	50	50	50	100	100
Government	450	450	450	525	425

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

The economy of Greenlee County is predominantly tied to mining. Therefore, occupations associated with mining contain the majority of employment. Another by-product of this dominance is the small proportion of employed women in the county, as can be observed in the following table.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	3,509	2,694	77	815	23
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	379	229	60	150	40
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	137	121	88	16	12
Sales Workers	135	42	31	93	69
Clerical and Kindred Workers	306	75	25	231	75
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	1,169	1,147	98	22	2
Operatives, Except Transport	601	587	98	14	2
Transport Equipment Operatives	100	95	95	5	5
Laborers, Except Farm	173	169	98	4	2
Farmers and Farm Managers	37	37	100	0	—
Farm Laborers & Farm Foremen	55	55	100	0	—
Service Workers, Except Private Household	383	137	36	246	64
Private Household Workers	34	0	—	34	100

The brightest segment of the county's economy in 1971 is retail sales. Since 1967 they have increased 51.2%, which is faster than any other economic indicator. Increased tourism and the public's trend in making purchases at home rather than Phoenix or Tucson is probably responsible.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	3,575	3,800	4,150	4,925	4,200
Employment	2,850	3,325	4,050	4,775	3,925
Unemployment	150	150	100	150	175
Unemployment Rate	4.2%	3.9%	2.4%	3.0%	4.2%
Per Capita Income	$2,300	$2,897	$3,901	$4,736	INA
Retail Sales*	$11,433	$12,401	$15,112	$18,120	$17,291
% of State Total	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Stability is the economic outlook for Greenlee County. Mining is the dominant industry in the county. Anticipated permanent job opportunities will be held to present levels in the mining industry. Recent expansion plans have been postponed. Current levels of employment are expected to remain constant. No additional agricultural job opportunities are likely, nor are employment opportunities in the trade and service industries likely to expand during the next few years. Government; manufacturing; and the transportation, communication, and public utilities industries probably will remain at a static level for some time.

MANPOWER SETTING

Greenlee County's population distribution includes 50.0% Spanish heritage and 1.9% Indian.
Greenlee County's 1970 population of 10,330 indicates the county has reversed its most recent trend downward, though it still registers a 10.4% decline from the 1960 population.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	11,500	10,300	—10.4	10,600	10,700	0.9
Sex:						
Male	5,700	5,100	—10.5	5,300	5,500	3.8
Female	5,800	5,200	—10.3	5,300	5,200	—1.9
Age:						
Under 16 years	4,700	3,500	—25.5	3,400	3,500	2.9
16-21 years	1,000	1,100	+10.0	1,100	1,100	0
22-44 years	3,300	2,800	—15.2	3,000	3,000	0
45 years and over	2,500	2,900	+16.0	3,100	3,100	0
Ethnic Group:						
White	11,300	10,100	—10.6	10,400	10,500	1.0
Spanish Heritage	*5,200*	*5,000*	*— 3.8*	*5,300*	*5,400*	*1.9*
Nonwhite	200	200	0	200	200	0
Indian	200	200	0	200	200	0
Negro	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Others	—	100	—	—	—	—

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

Some of the communities in Greenlee County are: Duncan, the agricultural center of the county; Clifton, location of the county seat; and Morenci, Plantsite, and Stargo — all mining towns.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
GREENLEE COUNTY	12,805	11,509	10,330	—10.2
Clifton	3,466	4,191	5,087	21.4
Duncan	941	862	773	—10.3
Morenci	6,541	2,431	782*	—67.8
Plantsite	—	1,552	1,077	—30.6
Stargo	—	1,075	1,194	11.1

* Original town was moved due to mining operations. Present city is 2 miles south of the original town. Stargo and Plantsite are within the Morenci community.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Opportunities for employment in Greenlee County are mostly for skilled workers such as carpenters, electricians, plumbers, mechanics, heavy equipment operators, and engineers in the mining operation. Apprenticeship programs by Phelps Dodge Corporation at Morenci have helped maintain an available supply of skilled workers.

Employment opportunities in Greenlee County in the near future are contingent upon new industry or the expansion of the present mining operation and the possible development of more livestock feeding operations in the county.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Underutilization of manpower in Greenlee County is more prevalent among nonwhites. The major deterrent to employment for the disadvantaged is the lack of job opportunities in their immediate surroundings. Opportunities for employment in the county are mostly in highly skilled occupations which are not easily attainable by the disadvantaged.

Lack of job opportunities in rural areas and the romance of the big city have led to outmigration of young people from the county.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Manpower programs operating in Greenlee County include: Operation Mainstream, Job Corps, and Neighborhood Youth Corps.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

During the 1971-72 school year, Greenlee County had 10 elementary schools with 2,264 students enrolled, and 3 high schools with 1,061 student enrollments. Students from these schools have access to Eastern Arizona College located in Thatcher (Graham County).

Only two vocational programs are offered in Greenlee County. These are in Agriculture, and Trade and Industrial. Enrollment in these two programs was 116.

MARICOPA COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Maricopa County, lying in the south-central part of Arizona, covers an area of 9,253 square miles of desert valley, low mountain ranges and man made lakes. The Tonto National Forest, with its 7,645-foot Four Peaks Mountain, the desert region in the southwest portion of the county, and the 1,300 miles of canals which crisscross the county's central portion, all contribute to the topographical diversity characterizing the county. It encompasses three Indian reservations — Salt River, Fort McDowell, Gila Bend — and a small part of the Gila River Reservation.

Land Area	9,238 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	66.9%
Indian Reservation	4.3%
State	7.8%
Private	24.4%

The average temperature range is between 75° and 105° in summer and between 35° and 64° in winter, with the sun shining 88% of the possible time. The average rainfall is 7.5 inches a year. Much of the county is used for agriculture, depending on a vast network of irrigation canals from lakes and dams on the Salt and Verde rivers.

Because of the geographic dispersion of major industry and the wide location of workers, public transportation is inadequate. For those with their own transportation, there are over 26 miles of completed freeway within Phoenix linking the city with uninterrupted freeway travel from Flagstaff to Tucson (Interstate 10 and Interstate 17). Other major highways include Interstate 8 through Gila Bend, and U.S. highways 60, 70 and 89. The excellent highways are a major factor in the county's becoming a regional warehousing and distribution center. These highways are main arteries vital to the warehousing and distribution firms. The area is serviced by over one hundred transcontinental, interstate, and intrastate truck lines, with this number growing at about 10% a year.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

More than 1,000 years prior to the coming of the white man, the ancient Hohokam Indians were diverting waters from the Salt and Gila rivers and cultivating the fertile river valleys. Settlement of what is now Phoenix began in 1865 when a hay supply point for Camp McDowell was set up about four miles from the present center of Phoenix. Prior to World War II, agriculture, tourism, government and some food and fiber processing, stimulated by the availability of irrigation water in the Salt River Valley,

were the principal factors influencing growth in Maricopa County. During World War II, the U.S. Government encouraged the establishment of a number of basic industries in the Valley. After the war, the production was maintained, and in 1956 the value of industrial output for the state exceeded the value of agricultural products. Industrial development has kept pace with the vigorous population increase, with manufacturing showing the greatest increase. Today, the Phoenix metropolitan area is characterized by a diversified economy. Major sources of income are manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism. Phoenix has become the fastest growing regional market in the United States. It is also becoming a prime financial center for the western United States.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	61,200	67,600	75,000	70,900	68,200
Mining & Quarrying	200	200	200	300	400
Contract Construction	13,500	15,200	18,700	21,300	25,000
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	14,800	15,500	16,400	17,700	18,400
Wholesale & Retail Trade	63,500	67,600	74,200	81,000	84,700
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,800	17,900	20,100	22,800	24,700
Services	42,400	45,500	50,100	55,000	58,900
Government	49,400	51,900	53,800	58,200	63,100

Agriculture has historically been a major component of the county's economic base with the county currently encompassing about 38% of the state's cultivated crop land. The chief crops are cotton, alfalfa, cereal grains, lettuce, onions, and sugar beets. The county is the fourth most important county in the U.S. in terms of agricultural output. At the same time, however, agricultural employment has been slowly declining since 1950 due to increased mechanization and consolidation of farms into larger, more efficient operations.

The tourist industry, which includes the services industry, is a major contributor to the county economy. Natural and man-made attractions in the area, together with the climate, have made the Valley a prime vacation spot for the state and nation.

The trade sector of the economy is the largest employer in the Valley. The improvement of interstate highway transportation through the Valley, as well as the central location of Phoenix within the 13-state and northern Mexico market, have made the county a wholesale and retail distribution center. Population growth has been the major stimulus to the growth of the government sector. Government is the third largest employer including state, local and federal employees, many of whom are involved with education.

Employment distribution within the major occupational categories is well balanced in the Valley. Service, construction and technical oriented industries contain the majority of employment. Women are well represented in all but the traditionally male dominated occupations.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	362,156	222,924	62	139,232	38
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	60,745	37,845	62	22,900	38
Managers & Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	34,545	28,497	82	6,048	18
Sales Workers	31,162	19,963	64	11,199	36
Clerical and Kindred Workers	67,012	16,150	24	50,862	76
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	48,345	45,539	94	2,806	6
Operatives, Except Transport	37,474	19,892	53	17,582	47
Transport Equipment Operatives	12,438	12,045	97	393	3
Laborers, Except Farm	16,348	15,392	94	956	6
Farmers and Farm Managers	1,935	1,734	90	201	10
Farm Laborers & Farm Foremen	6,872	5,926	86	946	14
Service Workers, Except Private Household	41,141	19,790	48	21,351	52
Private Household Workers	4,149	161	4	3,988	96

Although the Maricopa County civilian work force gained 5.4% from June 1971 to June 1972, total employment increased by 6.4% for the same period, and nonfarm wage and salary employment was up by 7.3% over the year.

Retail sales increased by over $300 million from 1970 to 1971, and per capita income increased by $338 or 8.9%.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	320,100	336,100	364,000	387,000	404,500
Employment	307,200	325,900	353,400	370,300	386,200
Unemployment	12,900	10,200	10,500	16,400	18,200
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	3.0%	2.9%	4.2%	4.5%
Per Capita Income	$2,943	$3,203	$3,529	$3,800	$4,138
Retail Sales*	$1,615,267	$1,834,080	$2,126,026	$2,335,251	$2,644,022
% of State Total	48.9	59.7	60.6	60.3	59.9

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

A continuing boom in residential and commercial construction coupled with a recovery in manufacturing payrolls accelerated the economic growth of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area in the latter part of 1971. In Maricopa County business activity in the autumn months of 1971 rose 20% over activity during the same months of 1970, offsetting some sluggishness earlier in the year and boosting the overall year-to-date gain in the local economy to about 14%.

Metropolitan Phoenix is bolstered by a diversified economy that is not dependent on any single industry

or firm. While manufacturing is the area's number one source of income, tourism, farming, construction, government, distribution, and finance all play important roles in the economy.

The Phoenix area is the hub of the fastest growing regional market in the United States. The more than 2,200 manufacturers and wholesalers located in the metro area are within overnight truck service to more than 20 million people.

In 1972 and 1973 agricultural employment is expected to continue its slow steady decline due to technological advances, and the conversion of agricultural land to nonagricultural use. Employment in manufacturing should continue gaining after the losses experienced in 1970. Contract construction employment should show a healthy increase, with much building activity already underway, and with plans for much more. Employment in transportation, trade, and finance sectors should continue the strong, steady growth exhibited in recent years.

With the increasing emphasis in services — medical, recreational, environmental — and the booming tourist industry in the Phoenix area, this sector should provide the most employment opportunities. Government employment is expected to continue to grow somewhat, necessitated by a growing population.

MANPOWER SETTING

Maricopa County's population distribution includes 14.5% Spanish heritage, 3.3% Negro, 1.2% Indian and 0.5% other nonwhite.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	663,500	968,500	46.0	1,058,000	1,093,000	3.3
Sex:						
Male	332,300	472,400	42.2	517,300	532,900	3.0
Female	331,200	496,100	49.8	540,700	560,100	3.6
Age:						
Under 16 years	236,300	307,400	30.1	320,200	330,800	3.3
16-21 years	55,000	103,200	87.6	118,100	122,000	3.3
22-44 years	206,200	279,000	35.3	311,100	321,400	3.3
45 years and over	166,000	278,900	68.0	308,600	318,800	3.3
Ethnic Group:						
White	627,100	915,400	46.0	1,004,600	1,037,800	3.3
Spanish Heritage	*79,000*	*118,000*	*49.4*	*153,400*	*158,500*	*3.3*
Nonwhite	36,400	53,100	45.9	53,400	55,200	3.4
Indian	8,100	11,200	38.3	12,400	12,800	3.2
Negro	25,100	32,900	31.1	35,400	36,600	3.4
All Others	3,200	9,000	181.2	5,600	5,800	3.6

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

The primary cities in the county are Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, Mesa, Glendale, and Chandler. About 85% of the county's population and 47% of the state's population is contained within these communities. The ten-year growth rate for the county, and for communities within the county, can be seen in the table following. Maricopa County now contains 54.6% of the state's total population.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
MARICOPA COUNTY	331,770	663,510	968,487	46.0
Avondale	2,505	6,151	6,626	7.7
Buckeye	1,932	2,286	2,599	13.7
Cashion	—	—	2,705	—
Chandler	3,799	9,531	13,763	44.4
El Mirage	—	1,723	3,258	89.1
Gila Bend	—	1,813	1,795	—1.0
Gilbert	1,114	1,833	1,971	7.5
Glendale	8,179	15,893	36,228	127.9
Goodyear	1,254	1,654	2,140	29.4
Litchfield Park	—	—	1,664	—
Luke (AFB)	—	—	5,047	—
Mesa	16,790	33,772	62,853	86.1
Paradise Valley	—	—	7,155	—
Peoria	—	2,593	4,792	84.8
Phoenix	106,818	439,170	581,562	32.4
Scottsdale	—	10,026	67,823	576.5
Sun City	—	—	13,670	—
Surprise	—	—	2,427	—
Tempe	7,684	24,897	63,550	155.3
Tolleson	3,042	3,886	3,881	—0.1
Wickenburg	1,736	2,445	2,698	10.3
Williams (AFB)	—	—	3,443	—
Youngtown	—	—	1,886	—

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Occupational demands in 1971 were, for the most part, similar to those in 1970. The lists below reflect job opportunities in Maricopa County during 1971, based on counts of employment service job openings and weekly want ad surveys. Little change is expected in the next year.

Occupations in Steady Strong Demand — 1971

Auto Mechanic
Auto Service Station Attendant
Bookkeeper
Busboy
Carpenter
Cashier
Clerk-Typist
Collector
Cook
Cosmetologist
Counterman, Countergirl
Dancer
Deliveryman
General Office Clerk
Grocery Clerk
Guard/Watchman
Handbill Passer
Janitor
Kitchen Helper
Maid, Hotel
Manager Trainee
Nurse, L.P.
Nurse, Registered
Nurse Aid
Receptionist
Sales Clerk
Salesman
Secretary
Sewing Machine Operator
Telephone Solicitor
Typist
Waiter, Waitress

Occupations in Steady, Low to Average Demand — 1971

Accountant
Accounting Clerk
Bartender
Clerical Help, Misc.
Draftsman, Civil & Architectural
Electric Appliance Repairman
Engineering Aid
Laborer
Machinist
Manager, Lodging Facility
Medical Technologist
Plumber/Pipefitter
Police Patrolman
Presser, Shirt & Machine
Truck Driver
TV Service Repairman
Welder, Certified

Surplus Occupations:
Teachers
Data Processing Workers

Except for agriculture and mining, all other industrial sectors should provide substantial employment opportunities in 1972-73. However, the constant influx of people from other states, especially from the West Coast, who seek employment opportunities in the Phoenix area has made the job market far more competitive than in previous years.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

One of the major barriers to employment faced by the disadvantaged in Maricopa County is the lack of education. A definite correlation exists between the level of education and the unemployment rate. Along with the low educational attainment, the disadvantaged are also plagued with possessing few skills. The unskilled and semiskilled cannot find employment because of the competition for unskilled jobs but also because of the small demand for their unskilled labor.

Age is another barrier to employment to the disadvantaged. Jobseekers who are under 22 years of age find barriers to employment in that employers see young applicants as possessing few skills and in need of considerable training. Job applicants over 45 are likewise considered unfavorable because of their age, their expected time to remain in the labor market, and the availability of skilled workers under 45 years of age.

Another barrier to employment for some Mexican-Americans and Indians is the barrier of not being able to speak fluent English. To the disadvantaged, the problem of child care also constitutes a barrier to employment in that they must find economical facilities for caring for their families while seeking and continuing employment once it has been found. Along with the problems of inadequate and uneconomical child care facilities, the disadvantaged must also contend with a lack of transportation. The disadvantaged do not and cannot provide their own transportation and the public transit systems are virtually nonexistent in the outlying areas, and highly inadequate in Phoenix.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Maricopa County has many manpower programs, serving thousands of people. Programs in operation include: Apprenticeship, CEP (Phoenix Concentrated Employment Program), Ex-Offender Program, Job Corps, JOBS Optional Program, MDTA, MOP (Migrant Opportunity Program), NYC (Neighborhood Youth Corps), Operation Mainstream, Project Transition, Project SER-MDTA, TMRP (Technology, Mobilization, and Reemployment Program), WIN (Work Incentive Program).

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

During the 1971-72 school year, Maricopa County had 246 elementary schools with a total enrollment of 192,947 pupils. There were 35 high schools with 77,726 students. Also, there are numerous private schools in the county. The university and junior college system is expanding to meet the increasing demand for highly trained workers. For the 1971-72 school year, Arizona State University had an enrollment of 26,564 students. Approximately 31,000 students were enrolled in the Valley's five junior colleges.

The county has 4 private institutions of higher learning and many commercial and specialized trade schools.

Total enrollment in vocational education programs was the highest in Maricopa County. The 86,332 enrolled comprised 62% of the state total. Programs are offered throughout Maricopa County at various high schools and at all five junior colleges. Programs having the largest number of enrollees were those in Consumer and Homemaking, Office Education, Trade and Industrial, and Health.

MOHAVE COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Mohave County is the second largest county in Arizona. Its total area encompasses 13,403 square miles, of which 176 are covered by water, supplying the county with an estimated 1,000 miles of shoreline on navigable rivers and lakes.

Land Area	13,227 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	73.1%
Indian Reservation	6.6%
State	5.1%
Private	21.0%

Elevation ranges from 500 to 8,000 feet, with most of the terrain classified as desert. The higher areas of the county, however, are covered by vegetation types characterized by scrub oak and piñon pine, and ponderosa pine in the higher levels.

The climate of Mohave County is generally arid. Kingman, at an elevation of 3,345 feet, has an average maximum temperature of 76° and average minimum temperature of 46°. Humidity is low, and precipitation averages about 11 inches annually. The higher elevations of the county receive snow in the winter, and all of Mohave County, like most of Arizona, is subject to wide climatic extremes.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Historically, mining has formed the major base of Mohave County's economy. Mining towns rose virtually overnight and waned just as quickly as deposits of gold and silver were discovered and depleted. In the early 1960's interest arose in the copper-molybdenum deposits in the area. The Duval Corporation operates an open-pit mine at Ithaca Peak, north of Kingman. The El Paso Mine has been completed and is in full operation as an open-pit mine. Nonmetallic mining is being conducted to extract sand and gravel, stone and feldspar deposits.

The major agricultural pursuit in the county is the production of beef cattle. Sheep raising is also conducted, although on a much smaller scale. Crop production is limited and consists primarily of alfalfa and cotton.

The manufacturing industry is a relatively new influence on the county's economy. McCulloch Corporation opened the first production facility in Lake Havasu City and plans to concentrate future expansion in that area. Ford Motor Company established an automotive proving ground near Yucca, and Saguaro

Industries, Inc. has established a carpet operation at the Kingman Airport. Kingman Farms is producing mushrooms for sale in all of the western U.S. Mode Furniture has begun operation in Lake Havasu along with two boat manufacturing firms in the same city.

In terms of employment, the largest sector in Mohave County is trade, followed by government and services, in support of a growing tourist industry.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	450	550	800	600	825
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	550	*	975	1,000	850
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	300	275	*	*	400
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,000	1,050	1,225	1,400	1,575
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	250	300	300	*
Services	775	825	1,050	1,350	1,275
Government	1,100	1,475	1,550	1,525	1,475

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

Occupations which relate to the service and trade industries will undoubtedly be responsible for most of the future employment growth in Mohave County. As illustrated in the following table, employment is high in tourist oriented fields, and with Lake Havasu City and the river area a water sports center, and Kingman on a major transcontinental highway, this should continue to be true.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	8,914	6,103	68	2,811	32
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	954	620	65	334	35
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	1,068	830	78	238	22
Sales Workers	503	337	67	166	33
Clerical and Kindred Workers	1,108	177	16	931	84
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred Workers	1,865	1,816	97	49	3
Operatives, Except Transport	1,037	857	83	180	17
Transport Equipment Operatives	311	294	95	17	5
Laborers, Except Farm	542	521	96	21	4
Farmers and Farm Managers	78	68	87	10	13
Farm Laborers and Farm Foremen	77	77	100	0	—
Service Workers, Except Private Household	1,295	507	39	788	61
Private Household Workers	77	0	—	77	100

Retail sales are expanding rapidly in Mohave County, and with continued population increases forecast, consumer outlets can be expected to increase in number to meet consumer demands and expenditures. An annual increase of 10% could possibly occur.

Employment is increasing rapidly in the county also, but so is unemployment. The latter can be partly attributed to the large transient population which exists in the area.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	6,400	6,575	8,075	8,600	9,050
Employment	6,075	6,275	7,800	8,075	8,450
Unemployment	325	300	275	525	600
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	4.6%	3.4%	6.1%	6.6%
Per Capita Income	$2,133	$2,242	$2,595	$2,590	INA
Retail Sales*	$41,852	$44,682	$55,759	$61,179	$70,313
% of State Total	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The outlook for Mohave County is generally one of continued growth, with the growth at Lake Havasu City and the river area leading the way. Several new manufacturing plants are currently scheduled for Havasu City, and the services industry should continue to grow with the rapid increase in population.

Manufacturing will provide the major thrust to higher employment levels, and will affect employment in construction as some new and remodeling of facilities can be expected. The influx of employees will also provide some impetus to construction of residential housing.

In the last decade Mohave County had the fastest rate of growth in the nation. If this continues, the economic outlook can do nothing but improve in the foreseeable future.

MANPOWER SETTING

Mohave County's population distribution includes 6.8% Spanish heritage, 3.2% Indian, 0.1% Negro and 0.3% other nonwhite.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	7,700	25,900	236.4	31,100	32,700	5.1
Sex:						
Male	4,000	13,100	227.5	15,800	16,300	3.2
Female	3,700	12,800	245.9	15,300	16,400	7.2
Age:						
Under 16 years	2,600	8,000	207.7	9,100	9,600	5.5
16-21 years	600	1,900	216.7	2,400	2,500	4.2
22-44 years	2,000	6,700	235.0	8,300	8,700	4.8
45 years and over	2,500	9,300	168.0	11,300	11,900	5.3
Ethnic Group:						
White	7,000	24,900	255.7	30,000	31,500	5.0
Spanish Heritage	*600*	*900*	*50.0*	*2,100*	*2,200*	*4.8*
Nonwhite	700	1,000	42.9	1,100	1,200	9.1
Indian	700	900	28.6	1,000	1,100	10.0
Negro	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Others	—	100	—	100	100	0

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

The growth of the population and the work force of the county is, for the most part, due to inmigration. Several factors contribute to this growth. The location of Mohave County places it within the Las Vegas and Southern California growth areas. The transcontinental transportation routes with their increasing traffic necessitate more facilities. The unemployed from neighboring California added to the number of jobseekers. The climate and physiographic attractions of the area are reasons for many to seek out the many possibilities in Mohave County.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
MOHAVE COUNTY	8,510	7,736	25,857	234.2
Bullhead City	—	—	3,200	—
Kingman	—	4,525	7,312	61.6
Lake Havasu City	—	—	5,300	—

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Employers in the Southwest Mohave County area have experienced little difficulty in securing employees when job openings occur. The work force is replenished constantly from workers who travel through on their way to California and Nevada and seek employment opportunities before traveling on. Hundreds of inquiries as to available job opportunities are received annually by the Arizona State Employment Service from people throughout the nation interested in Mohave County.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Poverty conditions in Mohave County are disproportionately represented in the Indian population. Mohave County contains four Indian reservations on which approximately 800 Indians resided in 1970. Three tribes are represented, the Hualapai, Paiute, and Mohave. Employment opportunities on these reservations are extremely limited and Indian workers are forced to find employment off the reservations. Some areas of Mohave County are developing into poverty pockets. Older people have bought land and trailers to live in with limited income such as Social Security or small retirement incomes.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Manpower programs operating in Mohave County include: Job Corps, MDTA, Operation Mainstream, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and JOBS Optional Program.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

During the 1971-72 school year, Mohave County had 19 elementary schools with 6,187 pupils enrolled, and 3 high schools with 2,158 student enrollments. Mohave Community College opened in the fall of 1971. Enrollment for the 1971-72 school year was 1,068.

Total vocational education enrollment for Mohave County numbered 1,508. With the opening of Mohave Community College, enrollment has increased. Programs having the greatest number of enrollees were those in Office Education, Consumer and Homemaking, Distributive Education, and Trade and Industrial.

NAVAJO COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Navajo County, fifth largest in Arizona, is located in the northeastern part of the state adjacent to the Utah state boundary. The county extends in a 50-mile wide stretch for approximately 225 miles.

Land Area	9,910 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	78.1%
Indian Reservation	68.3%
State	5.4%
Private	18.0%

The Navajo, Hopi, and Apache Indian Reservations constitute a large portion of the land area of the county. The Mogollon Rim divides the county into two distinct physiographic areas, the Colorado Plateau and a rugged mountainous area. The high plateau country in the northern part of Navajo County is arid and desert-like, abounding with mesas and smaller plateaus. The southern part of the county is a rugged mountainous area, heavily wooded with piñon, juniper and ponderosa pine.

The climate of the region has extremes from limited rainfall in the northern half to heavy precipitation in the form of rain and snow in the southern mountain regions. In the northern part of the county, average annual precipitation ranges between 7 and 12 inches. During the winter months, average minimum temperatures range from 15° to 20° with average maximum temperatures between 45° and 48°. Summertime average minimum temperatures range between 50° and 58° while average daily maximums reach 84° to 92°. Approximately one-third of Navajo County's population is located in a strip that is traversed by the Santa Fe Railway and U.S. Highway 66 (Interstate 40). This strip lies just below the Navajo and Hopi reservations and contains Winslow, the largest city in the county, and Holbrook, second largest city and the county seat. Other sizable communities in Navajo County include Show Low, Snowflake, and Taylor. There are also several smaller trading centers on the Indian reservations serving a rather widely dispersed Indian population.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Historically, Navajo County's economy has been based on grazing, forest products, and transportation. During the past decade, however, there has been an increasing trend toward diversification of the county's economic base. The processing of forest products has expanded from primarily logging to include molding and millwork firms and a paper manufacturing plant. A garment manufacturing plant and development of tourist accommodations both on and off the Indian reservations, along with increased construction activity, have also been responsible for much of this diversification.

The current economy of Navajo County is relatively stable, with some seasonal effects due to weather. According to employment figures, the major industrial sectors of the economy are government, services, trade, manufacturing, and transportation. Three of these industries exhibit seasonality.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	1,075	1,150	1,275	1,225	1,225
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	*	*	175
Contract Construction	225	375	200	275	475
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	1,375
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,750	1,675	1,800	1,900	2,000
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	225	275	250	250	200
Services	2,325	2,350	2,625	2,050	2,100
Government	2,425	2,775	3,050	3,050	3,250

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

Tourism along U.S. Highway 66 is more extensive during the summer months, and declines during the winter months, causing a subsequent decline in the services and trade industries. Manufacturing also exhibits a decline in employment during the winter months. This is because much of Navajo County's manufacturing, centered around wood products and logging activities which supply the mills with raw material, comes to a halt during the winters. There is also some seasonality of employment in highway and railway maintenance, with substantial increases in the summer months.

Government employees are mostly federal, with the major agency employers being the U.S. Public Health Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Forest Service.

More than one-third of total employment is female. While not much higher than average, a high percentage are in skilled or semi-skilled occupations.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	11,853	7,717	65	4,136	35
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	1,722	1,046	61	676	39
Managers & Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	1,468	1,146	78	322	22
Sales Workers	471	208	44	263	56
Clerical & Kindred Workers	1,517	357	24	1,160	76
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	1,858	1,826	98	32	2
Operatives, Except Transport	1,008	746	74	262	26
Transport Equipment Operatives	624	603	97	21	3
Laborers, Except Farm	936	908	97	28	3
Farmers & Farm Managers	118	67	57	51	43
Farm Laborers & Farm Foremen	177	160	90	17	10
Service Workers, Except Private Household	1,712	650	38	1,062	62
Private Household Workers	242	0	—	242	100

Retail sales increased by 13.7% from 1970 to 1971. During the previous year, per capita income expanded by 7.5%. Navajo County was one of only two counties in the state to experience a decrease in their unemployment rate.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	11,025	11,975	12,575	12,250	12,725
Employment	10,450	11,375	12,100	11,600	12,125
Unemployment	575	600	475	650	600
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.0%	3.8%	5.3%	4.7%
Per Capita Income	$1,800	$2,063	$2,092	$2,246	INA
Retail Sales*	$47,289	$50,420	$53,372	$62,765	$71,370
% of State Total	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Overall employment in Navajo County is expected to increase at a moderate rate for the next several years. There are some known factors which will influence some segments of the total employment picture and others which are less well defined.

The paper mill at Snowflake is expected to expand its operation and the BVD plant near Winslow expects to add additional employees during the year. Further development and increased production at the coal fields on the Hopi and Navajo reservations in northern Navajo County will add to mining employment. Although Interstate Highway 40 will eventually bypass Winslow, the effect of this construction on trade and services employment remains an unknown factor. Easy access to the city will be provided by several interchanges. Some additional population growth and concomitant increases in trade and services employment will occur in the southern part of the county, but the extent of this growth will be dependent upon the ability of communities to finance needed improvement and expansion of public services. Several cities and towns in the county have active industrial development groups, and the degree to which they are successful in their efforts to attract new businesses and industries will affect considerably the future of employment in Navajo County.

MANPOWER SETTING

Navajo County's population distribution includes 48.3% Indian, 11.1% Spanish heritage, 2.2% Negro and 0.2% other nonwhite.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	38,000	47,600	25.3	50,300	51,200	1.8
Sex:						
Male	18,900	23,600	24.9	24,900	25,600	2.8
Female	19,100	24,000	25.7	25,400	25,600	0.8
Age:						
Under 16 years	17,200	20,700	20.3	20,900	21,300	1.9
16-21 years	3,600	5,100	41.7	5,600	5,700	1.8
22-44 years	10,000	12,100	21.0	13,100	13,300	1.5
45 years and over	7,200	9,700	34.7	10,700	10,900	1.9
Ethnic Group:						
White	17,800	23,400	31.5	24,800	25,200	1.6
Spanish Heritage	*2,600*	*3,500*	*34.6*	*5,600*	*5,700*	*1.8*
Nonwhite	20,200	24,200	19.8	25,500	26,000	2.0
Indian	19,300	22,900	18.7	24,300	24,800	2.1
Negro	800	900	12.5	1,100	1,100	0
All Others	100	400	300.0	100	100	0

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

There is considerable movement by Indians to and from the reservation portions of the county. This internal migration involves Indians moving to cities such as Winslow or Holbrook for periods of time, and then returning to their traditional home, the reservation. The county is predominantly rural since only 37.5% of the population lives in the five largest towns listed below:

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
NAVAJO COUNTY	29,446	37,994	47,559	25.2
Holbrook	2,336	3,438	4,759	38.4
Show Low	—	1,625	2,129	31.0
Snowflake	929	982	1,977	101.3
Taylor	—	—	888	—
Winslow	6,518	8,862	8,066	—9.0

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Much of the employment in Navajo County experiences seasonal fluctuation. Demand for workers is highest during the summer and fall months. Job openings most frequently on file at the Winslow office of the Arizona State Employment Service are for chambermaids, waitresses and cooks, used by businesses serving traffic on Route 66. The sparsely settled areas of the county, especially the reservations, have a considerable surplus of low-skilled labor.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Although the Indian peoples of Navajo County are most in need of economic betterment, much of the remainder of the population is in a similar though considerably less acute situation — a basic shortage of employment opportunities sufficient to meet the needs of a growing population. Lack of good roads and transportation prevents many persons on the reservations and outlying areas from seeking employment. Low educational levels or lack of English proficiency also keeps many persons from seeking employment, especially on the reservation.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Manpower programs operating in Navajo County include: MDTA, Navajo CEP, JOBS Optional Program, Operation Mainstream, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Job Corps.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Navajo County had 27 elementary schools and 7 high schools with enrollments of 8,930 and 3,677 respectively in the 1971-72 school year.

Of the 1,793 enrolled in vocational education programs in Navajo County, Consumer and Homemaking made up 44%. Programs are only offered through the various high schools.

PIMA COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Pima County occupies 9,240 square miles of warm, sunny desert and pine-crested mountain ranges in the south-central section of Arizona. Elevation of Pima County varies from a low of 1,200 feet to the 9,185-foot peak, Mount Lemmon, in the Coronado National Forest near Tucson. Two cactus forests are within the county boundaries, the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and the Saguaro National Monument. Nearly all of the Papago Indian Reservation's 2.8 million acres are within the western portion of Pima County as are all of the San Xavier Reservation's 71 thousand acres, near Tucson.

Land Area	9,240 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	71.1%
Indian Reservation	41.9%
State	15.6%
Private	12.0%

The county seat, Tucson, is the home of the University of Arizona, Pima Community College, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson International Airport, and the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum. It is the center of Southern Arizona's agricultural, mining, commercial, tourism, and trade industries.

A Model Cities area has been designated within the city of Tucson. The area, covering approximately five square miles, runs from Grant Road south to Silverlake Road, straddling the Santa Cruz River basin and Interstate Highway 10.

Ajo, located 120 miles to the west of Tucson, is the site of the New Cornelia Mine, a copper mining, milling and smelting operation of the Phelps Dodge Corporation.

Green Valley, twenty miles south of Tucson, is a growing retirement community.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Pima County was the home of the Pima Indians, a peaceful agricultural tribe. Tucson was established as a military post, first by Mexicans and later by Americans, to house its early agricultural and trading interests and to protect citizens from raids by the Apaches. Tucson has continued as a trading center. The Southern Pacific Railroad added impetus to economic development as did Tucson's growing reputation as a health center.

More recently, copper mining, defense-oriented manufacturing and increased tourism have contributed to Tucson's growth. Since the founding of the University of Arizona in 1885, Tucson has become an educational and cultural center.

At the present time, government, including Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, University of Arizona, as well as other federal, state and local facilities, continues to be Pima County's largest industry. Trade and services reflect Tucson's role as a trading nucleus and its growing magnetism for tourists, movie makers and students.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	8,800	7,800	8,300	9,000	8,800
Mining & Quarrying	4,300	4,700	5,500	6,500	6,900
Contract Construction	5,800	7,000	9,400	8,500	10,100
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	5,300	5,300	5,500	5,900	6,100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	18,800	19,600	21,500	23,700	24,900
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,500	3,700	4,200	5,000	5,100
Services	15,700	16,700	17,800	19,300	20,600
Government	23,800	24,900	25,800	26,900	30,100

Nearly one-half of all employed persons in Pima County fall into the professional, clerical and service occupational groups. It is the clerical and service occupations that currently have the highest demand for employment, as you would expect in a service oriented economy.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	117,405	73,955	63	43,450	37
Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	22,357	13,739	61	8,618	39
Managers & Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	10,930	8,707	80	2,223	20
Sales Workers	9,232	5,548	60	3,684	40
Clerical and Kindred Workers	19,725	4,977	25	14,748	75
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	17,584	16,853	96	731	4
Operatives, Except Transport	9,206	6,744	73	2,462	27
Transport Equipment Operatives	4,237	4,082	96	155	4
Laborers, Except Farm	5,679	5,362	94	317	6
Farmers and Farm Managers	228	209	92	19	8
Farm Laborers and Farm Foremen	825	776	94	49	6
Service Workers, Except Private Household	15,161	6,877	45	8,284	55
Private Household Workers	2,241	81	4	2,160	96

From 1970 to 1971 retail sales increased by 16.1% indicating a strong rebound from the 1970 business slowdown. During the same period, per capita income increased 9.3% and employment expanded 6.5%, more than double the rate of population growth.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	102,900	106,300	113,800	120,900	129,800
Employment	98,900	101,800	110,100	116,700	124,300
Unemployment	4,100	4,300	3,700	4,100	5,200
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	4.0%	3.3%	3.4%	4.0%
Per Capita Income	$2,745	$2,976	$3,293	$3,586	$3,921
Retail Sales*	$526,786	$590,096	$659,414	$735,443	$853,688
% of State Total	19.2	19.2	18.8	19.0	19.3

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

During 1971 and early 1972, manufacturing employment in Pima County showed slow but steady growth as new plants were opened by Pharmaseal, Samsonite, Wilson Trailer and Griffith Electronics, while Hughes Aircraft received a major missile contract. This steady growth is expected to continue during the next year.

Mining employment growth in 1971 was hampered by strikes during July and August that involved over 2,000 copper workers, and by the indefinite cessation of mining and milling operations by Duval Esperanza during December. Mining employment is expected to jump during 1972 as copper production increases. Largely unknown, however, is the effect of air pollution regulations which the copper mining companies have claimed will limit their productivity. The projected employment increase is dependent also on resumption of activities at the Esperanza mine during the year.

Construction industry employment in Pima County increased considerably during 1971 as the area experienced an unprecedented building boom. A record 10,500 housing starts were recorded during the year and a number of major buildings were completed or under construction, including the University Hospital, the new county building, the Community Center Complex, and the $4.5 million post office building. Construction employment, which totaled 8,300 in January of 1971 and had reached 11,500 by July 1972, is expected to grow at a somewhat slower rate during the next year as concern about possible apartment overbuilding increases.

The transportation, communication and public utilities sector continued its steady growth during 1971, adding 200 new jobs to the local economy between January and November. Growth of this industry, which is closely tied to population, should continue at a steady pace.

Employment in the trade sector in Pima County remained relatively constant at about 24,500 throughout the first nine months of 1971, but showed good strength at the end of the year as the winter tourist season began. The recent completion of the Community Center Complex should spur trade growth during 1972. By July 1972, trade employment had reached 27,000.

The finance, insurance, and real estate sector showed steady growth during 1971 and the first half of 1972, as the number of persons employed increased from 4,800 in January 1971 to 5,600 in July 1972. Growth is expected to continue in the near future.

Services industry employment in Pima County grew rapidly as a number of hotels opened in 1971. Services employment will continue to expand during 1972, as the convention facilities of the Community Center Complex stimulate the hotel industry, and the population continues to grow at a rapid pace.

Government employment in Pima County gained considerably over the year, rising from 28,300 in January 1971, to 33,100 in July 1972. About half the increase was in education, with the balance spread among federal, county and city government. Continuing expansion of government employment is expected in the Tucson area throughout the coming year as the area's population continues to grow and the need for educational and administrative services expands.

Agricultural employment in Pima County is expected to decline slightly, as the long-term downward tendency in agricultural employment continues. Agricultural employment in the county should average about 1,600 during 1972 and 1973.

MANPOWER SETTING

Pima County's population distribution includes 23.6% Spanish heritage, 2.9% Negro, 2.5% Indian and 0.6% other nonwhite.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	265,700	351,700	32.4	382,000	390,000	2.1
Sex:						
Male	131,800	171,700	30.3	186,800	192,400	3.0
Female	133,900	180,000	34.4	195,200	197,600	1.2
Age:						
Under 16 years	91,400	106,300	16.3	109,900	112,200	2.1
16-21 years	24,300	41,400	70.4	47,300	48,300	2.1
22-44 years	80,900	98,100	21.3	108,700	111,000	2.1
45 years and over	69,100	105,900	53.3	116,100	118,500	2.1
Ethnic Group:						
White	249,100	329,300	32.2	359,200	366,700	2.1
Spanish Heritage	*44,500*	*60,400*	*35.7*	*90,100*	*92,000*	*2.1*
Nonwhite	16,600	22,400	34.9	22,800	23,300	2.2
Indian	7,300	8,900	21.9	9,600	9,800	2.1
Negro	8,100	10,300	27.2	11,000	11,200	1.8
All Others	1,200	3,200	166.7	2,200	2,300	4.5

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

Unlike most other major metropolitan areas in the country, Tucson as yet has no ring of incorporated suburbs surrounding the central city. The incorporated area of Tucson, 70.88 square miles in 1960, has grown to 80.99 square miles in 1970. The growth in Tucson's area has not kept pace with population growth, however, as areas adjacent to the city have shown major population increases. The county has a sparsely populated rural area, with a few small villages in the outlying districts.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
PIMA COUNTY	141,216	265,660	351,667	32.4
Ajo	5,817	7,049	5,881	—16.6
South Tucson	2,364	7,004	6,220	—11.2
Tucson	45,454	212,892	262,933	23.5

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Job opportunities in the coming year are likely to be greatest for skilled health service workers, for retail trade and food service workers, for skilled construction workers and mechanics. In addition, there should be a general easing in the job situation, with somewhat more opportunities available at all levels of skill. As always, applicants with specific skills will be at a competitive advantage finding employment as jobs become available.

Because of the relatively small manufacturing sector in Pima County and the large services and trades sectors (with their large numbers of low-skill, low-pay jobs), the number of career-ladder job opportunities in the area is limited. There are bright spots, however; for example, in the government and mining sectors, a number of good paying jobs with a chance for advancement are expected to become available. In addition, government-sponsored programs (such as the Model Cities Comprehensive Manpower Project) and private groups (such as the National Alliance of Businessmen) are working to provide the training and employment opportunities necessary to open up the skilled positions to the available workers by upgrading skills and encouraging job progression which allows for movement from the lowest level positions to positions of higher skill and pay.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Large concentrations of disadvantaged persons reside on the Papago Indian Reservation and in the Tucson Model Cities area. A low rate of work force participation is common in disadvantaged communities. Reasons given by both for not seeking employment indicate needs for training, transportation, daytime child care, and medical assistance. Both groups show high rates of unemployment and a high incidence of seasonal and part-time work. The occupational experience of both groups is concentrated in low-skill, low-wage job areas.

Many other groups of persons in Pima County are among the disadvantaged. Pima County's youth population is subject to employment problems because of a lack of training or marketable skills, draft eligibility, and the competition among entry-level, low-skill workers. Older residents face equally severe problems: competition, unwillingness of employers to hire and train them, and health problems.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

There are many manpower programs operating in Pima County, including the following: Job Corps, MDTA, JOBS Optional Program, Model Cities, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Operation Mainstream, Project SER-MDTA, Project Transition, TMRP (Technology, Mobilization, and Reemployment Program), and Work Incentive (WIN) Program.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Pima County had 120 elementary schools with 69,169 pupils enrolled, and 16 high schools with 28,289 student enrollments in the 1971-72 school year.

In the 1971-72 school year the University of Arizona at Tucson had a second semester enrollment of 26,558.

Pima College, a part of the state junior college system, opened in the fall of 1970. Enrollment for the 1972-73 school year was about 7,000. There are also a number of private schools serving the Tucson area. Next to Maricopa County, Pima had the largest enrollment in vocational education programs. The 17,249 enrolled made up 12% of the state total. Pima County offers a full range of programs. Those with the greatest number of enrollees were in Consumer and Homemaking, Technical, Office Education, Trade and Industrial, and Distributive Education.

PINAL COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Pinal County is located in the south-central portion of Arizona, and is ranked tenth among Arizona's 14 counties in size.

Land Area	5,386 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	37.8%
Indian Reservation	17.4%
State	35.6%
Private	22.9%

The county is divided into two parts by its geography and economy. The eastern region, approximately one-third the area, is characterized by mountains. Its northern reaches contain the famed Superstition Mountains. The southern edge includes the northern tip of the Santa Catalina Mountains. Elevations in the region range from 2,000 feet in the valleys to peaks of more than 6,000 feet. The western region is principally low desert valleys, averaging 1,400-1,600 feet above sea level, amid low mountains.

Average temperatures vary from a summer range of 71° to 105° to a winter range of 35° to 68°. Average annual rainfall approximates eight to ten inches in the western region and up to 18 inches in the eastern region.

Of Arizona's 19 Indian reservations, four lie at least partially within Pinal County — the Maricopa Reservation is wholly included, most of the Gila River Reservation and parts of the Papago Reservation and of the San Carlos Reservation. The county straddles the route of communication between Arizona's two major cities, Phoenix and Tucson. The two cities rank high among the nation's population growth centers.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Economic activity in early Pinal County centered around mining and desert ranching. With the completion of Coolidge Dam and the drilling of irrigation wells, agriculture began. Because of the lowering water table, increased water costs, and low farm prices, agricultural acreage decreased slightly in 1970. Mining during this same period shifted from underground shaft to the open pit type in the Kearny area. Mining and agriculture have been the mainstay of industrial employment in Pinal County. Trade, services and government have been contributing sectors. After an effort by civic leaders to broaden the economic base, manufacturing facilities have appeared in Coolidge, Eloy and Casa Grande.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	1,850	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,575
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	1,750
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	475	450	500	500	600
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,975	2,100	2,125	2,200
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	450	475	450	450	*
Services	775	725	1,075	1,275	1,450
Government	3,100	3,275	3,375	3,925	4,275

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

The occupational mix of the county continues to be dominated by mining and agriculture. Craftsmen and operatives make up nearly one-third of total employment and illustrate the requirements for skilled workers in Pinal County. The following table shows employment by occupation and sex.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	20,208	13,969	69	6,239	31
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	2,271	1,298	57	973	43
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	1,337	1,005	75	332	25
Sales Workers	940	452	48	488	52
Clerical and Kindred Workers	1,987	478	24	1,509	76
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	3,361	3,235	96	126	4
Operatives, Except Transport	3,249	2,607	80	642	20
Transport Equipment Operatives	767	725	95	42	5
Laborers, Except Farm	938	894	95	44	5
Farmers and Farm Managers	397	372	94	25	6
Farm Laborers and Farm Foremen	1,976	1,835	93	141	7
Service Workers, Except Private Household	2,665	1,068	40	1,597	60
Private Household Workers	320	0	—	320	100

Between 1969 and 1970, per capita income rose 14.4%, in spite of the nationwide economic slowdown. From 1970 to 1971 retail sales expanded 18.0%, this in face of the copper mining strike of that summer. Both indicators are expected to expand during the next few years.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	21,325	21,450	22,300	25,275	24,825
Employment	19,300	20,100	21,725	24,525	22,575
Unemployment	650	675	575	750	850
Unemployment Rate	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%	3.0%	3.4%
Per Capita Income	$2,465	$2,795	$2,956	$3,381	INA
Retail Sales*	$75,523	$79,703	$85,958	$90,789	$107,106
% of State Total	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Anticipated growth is expected to occur in both the public and private sectors of the economy. Agriculture continues to be a major industry; however, its propensity for labor is declining. In mining, the coming into production of Hecla's Lakeshore Properties will increase the importance of copper to Pinal County and enhance its primacy as a labor user. Hecla mine's employment is planned to increase to approximately 1,200 by 1974 from its present strength of about 535 employees. Manufacturing is expected to rank number one on the list of expansions of existing industries in Western Pinal County. A net annual average increase of approximately 200 is anticipated. The construction industry will continue at high activity in view of efforts to alleviate a shortage in housing and retail outlets. Transportation, communication, and public utilities anticipated little change in the number of employees within the industry. Although new shopping centers are making their appearance, no appreciable gains are anticipated in employment levels for the immediate future in the trade industry.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry has been the most stable with almost no increase in employment since 1967, based upon annual averages. There are no positive indications of increasing employment levels above this plateau during the coming year. Services and miscellaneous can be expected to continue an upward attitude due partially to the increasing traffic resulting from the interstate highway completion. Increasing demands for services, protection, and regulation within Pinal County are causing the growth of employment in government to parallel the upward trend within the state and the nation. The outlook therefore is for all sectors of nonagricultural industry to increase their number of workers. It appears unlikely that any industry will decrease in employment as no underlying weakness has been identified. The direction and effect of the ecological movement is not presently quantifiable.

MANPOWER SETTING

Pinal County's population distribution includes 36.6% Spanish heritage, 9.5% Indian, 4.5% Negro and 0.3% other nonwhite.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	62,700	68,600	9.4	73,500	75,500	2.7
Sex:						
Male	32,700	35,200	7.6	37,700	38,800	2.9
Female	30,000	33,400	11.3	35,800	36,700	2.5
Age:						
Under 16 years	25,700	25,200	—1.9	25,800	26,500	2.7
16-21 years	5,500	7,200	30.9	8,100	8,300	2.5
22-44 years	18,300	19,000	3.8	20,800	21,400	2.9
45 years and over	13,200	17,200	30.3	18,800	19,300	2.7
Ethnic Group:						
White	53,000	58,100	9.6	63,000	64,700	2.7
Spanish Heritage	*17,300*	*18,700*	*8.1*	*26,900*	*27,600*	*2.6*
Nonwhite	9,700	10,500	8.2	10,500	10,800	2.9
Indian	5,800	6,500	12.1	7,000	7,200	2.9
Negro	3,700	3,000	—18.9	3,300	3,400	3.0
All Others	200	1,000	400.0	200	200	0

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

In population, Pinal County ranks third among Arizona's fourteen counties. It lies between the first and second most populous counties, Maricopa and Pima. The Phoenix-Tucson corridor passing through its western reaches virtually assures continued population growth in the county. Casa Grande is the only city that has a population of more than 10,000. Six other cities qualify as urban places; that is, places with a population greater than 2,500. A list of these, and several other major communities, is cited in the table following.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
PINAL COUNTY	43,191	62,673	68,579	9.4
Apache Junction	—	—	2,390	—
Casa Grande	4,181	8,311	10,536	26.8
Coolidge	4,306	4,990	5,314	6.5
Eloy	3,580	4,899	5,381	9.8
Florence	1,776	2,143	2,173	1.4
Kearny	—	902	2,829	213.6
Mammoth	—	1,913	1,953	2.1
San Manuel	—	4,524	4,332	—4.2
Superior	—	4,875	4,975	2.1

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Some shortages of labor do exist in Pinal County, but generally these shortages are found in skill trade mechanics, bench workers, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, professional workers, and higher skilled clerical workers. Industrial development and new mining expansion in western Pinal County will create more shortages of skilled workers in the future.

Many persons seeking employment are disadvantaged, either unskilled or low skilled. Many lack basic education in English.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Areas of hard core unemployment exist on the Gila River and Papago reservations because of lack of skills and cultural adaptation to the socioeconomic patterns of the white society. The problem of adaptation is greater among the Papago Indians than among the Pimas of the Gila River. The Pimas have become good farmers and operate Indian lands to a great measure under tribal administration.

The Negro and Mexican American minority groups contain other major concentrations of disadvantaged workers. Efforts of training facilities in Pinal County are designed to help train people to meet the advances of mechanization through employment in skilled or semiskilled jobs on farms or in the mines.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Manpower programs operating in Pinal County include: Ex-Offender and JOBS Optional Programs, MDTA, Operation Mainstream, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Job Corps.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Pinal County's 36 elementary schools enrolled 17,291 pupils, and the 9 high schools enrolled 5,771 students in the 1971-72 school year.

Established in 1968, Central Arizona College, part of Arizona's junior college system, had an enrollment of 4,446 in the 1971-72 school year. Along with its regular academic curriculum, it provides basic adult education, and stresses vocational education. Central Arizona College also operates the Community Skill Center on the Gila River Reservation which opened in 1970, primarily to train Pima Indians.

Arizona Job College, also opened in 1970, is a new concept to help disadvantaged persons by providing education to whole family units.

Total enrollment in vocational education programs in Pinal County numbered 5,947. Various high schools along with Central Arizona College at Casa Grande offer a full range of programs. The two with the greatest enrollment were Consumer and Homemaking, and Office Education.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Santa Cruz County, Arizona's smallest, covers 1,246 square miles in the south-central section of the border area joining Arizona and Sonora, Mexico. Towering mountain ranges of the Coronado National Forest surround the verdant valley through which the Santa Cruz River flows from south to north.

Land Area	1,246 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	53.4%
Indian Reservation	0
State	7.8%
Private	37.5%

More than half of the area is classified as forest terrain, mostly scrub oak and mesquite, with tall pines growing at the higher elevations. Climate, as throughout Arizona, is governed more by altitude than by latitude, and is one of Santa Cruz County's prime assets. Elevations range from 3,000 feet in the valleys to Mt. Wrightston's 9,452 foot peak, the fourth highest in Arizona. Average temperature ranges from 31° to 65° in winter, and from 62° to 94° in summer. Rainfall averages about sixteen inches annually, augmented by considerable irrigation in the river valleys.

Nogales, the county seat, is the Arizona component of "Ambos (both) Nogales" separated from its twin, Nogales, Sonora, by the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico, but linked by centuries of commercial, religious, and cultural ties.

Patagonia, the only other incorporated town in Santa Cruz County, serves as a trading center for the mining and ranching back country, and has been viewed by millions of movie and television fans as background for many major scenes taken on location in the area. Some of the finest cattle ranches in the Southwest are located in the area.

Excellent highways and air routes make this tiny county truly a major gateway between the United States and Mexico, and the Southern Pacific Transportation Co. which terminates at Nogales connects with Ferrocarril del Pacifico to form a major rail link with Mexico.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Much of Arizona's early history centers in Santa Cruz County, including the early Spanish missions, Spanish silver mines, and resting stations for California "gold rush" immigrants. Tubac was the earliest white settlement in Santa Cruz County and may have been the earliest in Arizona.

Border trade is the heart of Nogales' economy, while agriculture, mostly cattle growing, is the principal activity for the rest of the county. Nogales is the second largest Mexican-American port of entry; in 1969

more than nine million people passed through its international gateways, with over 115,600 traveling to interior Mexico. Nogales is the distribution point for an increasing volume of produce shipped annually from the west coast of Mexico to the United States and Canada. In recent years, manufacturing plants have sprung up in Nogales, Sonora, under the "Twin City" concept. This concept permits U.S. manufacturers to ship materials to Nogales, Sonora, duty-free, to be made into parts and components which are returned to the U.S. plants for final assembly. Duty on the return shipment to the U.S. is only on the added value contributed by labor. This development has had a significant impact on border trade, labor availability, and wage patterns of Ambos Nogales. Trade is the most significant factor of the economy; however, the economy is becoming more diversified.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	225	225	225	300	450
Mining & Quarrying	*	25	25	50	50
Contract Construction	225	200	200	200	300
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	325	275	275	275	325
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,825	1,875	2,050	2,250	2,300
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	250	150	150	150
Services	450	525	550	575	875
Government	650	775	800	700	925

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

In general, those occupations in the government, produce, wholesale and retail trade, contract construction sectors should increase in employment.

Clerical occupations in the broad sense will be in great demand, as will the skilled occupations common to the building trades, which have for the past ten years been shortage occupations. Many service occupations will continue in chronic and short supply, as will waitresses and cooks.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	4,416	2,792	63	1,624	37
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	505	295	58	210	42
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	704	629	89	75	11
Sales Workers	450	218	48	232	52
Clerical and Kindred Workers	742	158	21	584	79
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	411	392	95	19	5
Operatives, Except Transport	354	238	67	116	33
Transport Equipment Operatives	133	124	93	9	7
Laborers, Except Farm	373	351	94	22	6
Farmers and Farm Managers	53	53	100	0	—
Farm Laborers and Farm Foremen	157	157	100	0	—
Service Workers, Except Private Households	465	177	38	288	62
Private Household Workers	69	0	—	69	100

Per capita income in Santa Cruz County increased 13.9% from 1969 to 1970. Retail sales, between 1970 and 1971, increased 8.3%.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	5,200	5,275	5,325	5,625	6,400
Employment	4,925	4,975	5,075	5,325	6,050
Unemployment	275	300	250	300	350
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	5.7%	4.7%	5.3%	5.6%
Per Capita Income	$2,203	$2,487	$2,798	$3,186	INA
Retail Sales*	$32,486	$33,266	$39,980	$44,696	$48,402
% of State Total	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Economic conditions in the county are affected more by climatic and government regulatory factors than by the state of the national economy. Strong seasonality in employment and unemployment remains an important factor as the produce industry remains very active in the winter months and slow in the summer months.

The outlook for Santa Cruz County is quite favorable. The produce industry will continue to expand, following the pattern of the past several years. The outlook continues favorable, although climatic factors are always the unknown imponderable that can affect the industry.

Retail and wholesale trade should continue to accelerate, subject, as always, to governmental action in Mexico where unilateral action has been practiced in the past to stop the flow of U.S. merchandise into the so-called "free port" in Nogales, Sonora, as was the case in December 1971.

Santa Cruz County will continue to gain new residents from other parts of the country, due to substantial land sales by two large firms, and new homes are being built by these inmigrants.

It remains to be seen if these newcomers to Santa Cruz County will be able to integrate themselves into the local labor market, as many represent industrial skills uncommon in this area.

Twin city industrial firms continue to establish themselves in the border area, with facilities on both sides of the international boundry line. Their expansion in Mexico results on the U.S. side as well. Growth is expected for 1972.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The employment potential for Santa Cruz County is favorable due to increased construction activity, possible mining operations, and continued growth of the Twin Cities Industrial Program. Field interviews with local employers indicate prospects of a continuing demand for fully qualified workers, particularly in clerical, service, and automotive occupations. Frequently mentioned were bookkeepers, bilingual stenographers, cooks, waitresses, auto mechanics, and truck drivers. Demand for these occupations should continue strong in line with current and planned expansion of trade and services industries in the area. Intensive job development may be needed to place less than fully qualified disadvantaged workers, except during the peak vegetable season when most able-bodied workers can find employment in the produce warehouses.

MANPOWER SETTING

Santa Cruz County's population distribution includes 77.4% Spanish heritage, 0.7% Negro, and 0.7% other nonwhite.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	10,800	14,000	29.6	14,600	14,800	1.4
Sex:						
Male	5,000	6.600	32.0	6,900	7,100	2.9
Female	5,800	7,400	27.6	7,700	7,700	0
Age:						
Under 16 years	4,100	5,200	26.8	5,200	5,300	1.9
16-21 years	900	1,400	55.6	1,500	1,500	0
22-44 years	3,000	3,600	20.0	3,900	3,900	0
45 years and over	2,800	3,800	35.7	4,000	4,100	2.5
Ethnic Group:						
White	10,700	13,800	29.0	14,400	14,600	1.4
Spanish Heritage	*6,200*	*8,600*	*38.7*	*11,300*	*11,400*	*0.9*
Nonwhite	100	200	100.0	200	200	0
Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negro	100	100	0	100	100	0
All Others	—	100	—	100	100	0

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

The County registered a population increase of over 29% from 1960 to 1970. Over one-half of the actual growth was recorded in Nogales as the city grew by 1,660 to 8,946.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	9,344	10,808	13,966	29.2
Nogales	6,153	7,286	8,946	22.8
Patagonia	700	540	630	16.7

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Major barriers to employment of the disadvantaged in Santa Cruz County are closely related to the unique nature of this border economy: 1) a vast labor pool, mostly unskilled, on the Mexican side; 2) resultant competition for available job openings on the Arizona side; 3) dependence on seasonal industry for the bulk of low-skilled jobs; and 4) lack of sufficient manufacturing and other basic year-round activity to provide additional jobs.

Also, the generally low educational and skill level, and the lack of fluency in English and/or Spanish, prevent many workers from obtaining any but the lowest-paid jobs.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Manpower programs operating in Santa Cruz County include: JOBS Optional Program, MDTA, Operation Mainstream, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, and NABS-Jobs.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Santa Cruz County had 12 elementary schools, enrolling 3,851 pupils, and 3 high schools, enrolling 1,280 students, in the 1971-72 school year.

Nogales and Patagonia high schools offer vocational educational programs in Santa Cruz County. Enrollment in 1971-72 was 558. Programs offered are those in Distributive Education, Consumer and Homemaking, Home Economics, Office Education, and Trade and Industrial.

YAVAPAI COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Yavapai County lies in the center of a 100-mile strip of ponderosa pine forests which crosses Arizona from the northwest corner to the eastern border. Prescott National Forest, Coconino, and Tonto National forests encompass nearly one-half of the county. The terrain in Yavapai County varies from 1,900 feet elevation to 8,000 feet. Rainfall varies from 10 to 13 inches annually in the lower areas and 12 to 19 inches in the higher elevations. Temperatures range from 65° to 95° in the summer and 22° to 53° in winter.

Land Area	8,091 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	51.7%
Indian Reservation	0.1%
State	24.6%
Private	23.5%

Eastern Yavapai County includes the Verde Valley under the Mogollon Rim, and the western edge of the county extends into the desert area of southwest Arizona. Redrock Country, a part of the Verde Valley, lies at the mouth of Oak Creek Canyon in northeastern Yavapai County.

Prescott is located in the mountain area and is the county seat. In early years Prescott was the center of gold mining activity and one of the most productive areas of the Southwest. In the Verde Valley are the towns of Clarkdale, Cottonwood and Camp Verde. Two other communities are Jerome and Yarnell. Jerome overlooks the Verde Valley and used to be one of the two largest cities in Arizona; however, with the closing of the Little Daisey Mine on Cleopatra Mountain, it is now a ghost town attracting more than 30,000 visitors a year. Yarnell lies in southwest Yavapai County ("where the mountains meet the desert") and has a climate famous for the relief of asthma, sinus, hay fever, and arthritis.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Mining, ranching and governmental activities have provided the economic base for Yavapai County ever since Fort Whipple was established to protect settlers from Indian attacks.

Copper replaced gold at the turn of the century as the chief mineral mined in the county. Millions of dollars were taken from such copper mines as United Verde, now Phelps Dodge Corporation, and Little Daisey at Jerome. Mining is still an important factor in the economy, although decreasing in recent years. The range cattle industry has had a lasting effect on the economy, providing income and livelihood for many small communities. The first cattle were brought into Yavapai County in 1864, but continued to be of poor grade until the 1930's when cowmen started breeding Herefords. The Barzona breed was developed in Yavapai; it is essentially a beef animal able to withstand both high and low temperatures well.

Light manufacturing has played an increasingly important role in the county's economy, as several small manufacturing concerns are operative in Prescott and Cottonwood.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	675	825	950	850	975
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	275	250	325	425	525
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	600	575	550	575	475
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,300	1,300	1,375	1,500	1,775
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*
Services	1,025	1,025	900	1,150	1,350
Government	2,175	2,150	2,125	2,225	2,350

* Not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

During the coming year, occupations in the service industry are expected to be in highest demand. In addition, occupations in light manufacturing, construction, and trade should show some increases. As the population of Yavapai County grows, employment in government will likely grow. At present, no occupations are expected to decrease significantly.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	11,908	7,628	64	4,280	36
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	1,777	1,055	59	722	41
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	1,207	956	79	251	21
Sales Workers	870	425	49	445	51
Clerical and Kindred Workers	1,406	354	25	1,052	75
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	1,683	1,605	95	78	5
Operatives, Except Transport	1,319	941	71	378	29
Transport Equipment Operatives	486	464	95	22	5
Laborers, Except Farm	552	542	98	10	2
Farmers and Farm Managers	208	193	93	15	7
Farm Laborers and Farm Foremen	340	319	94	21	6
Service Workers, Except Private Household	1,937	765	39	1,172	61
Private Household Workers	123	9	7	114	93

Retail sales in Yavapai County rose by 21.7% from 1970 to 1971. During the same period, the civilian work force increased by 14.0%, the same as total employment.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	10,275	9,500	9,350	9,975	11,375
Employment	9,800	9,050	8,950	9,475	10,800
Unemployment	475	450	400	500	575
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	4.7%	4.3%	5.0%	5.1%
Per Capita Income	$2,340	$2,604	$2,717	$2,938	INA
Retail Sales*	$48,286	$52,319	$57,482	$67,354	$81,944
% of State Total	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Traditionally, mining, cattle ranching and governmental activities provided the economic base for Yavapai County. These, along with light manufacturing and tourism play an important role in the county's present economy.

Ranching encompasses 3.5 million acres of land and averaging 7,600 acres per ranch. Field crops, alfalfa, corn, small grains, vegetables, and fruits are harvested from approximately 8,250 acres. Yavapai County is known as the Horse Capital of Arizona. There are registered breeders of quarter horses, thoroughbreds, pintos, Appaloosas, Arabians, and Shetlands.

The assumed economic trend is one of optimism. Most employers indicate that a bright year is ahead. Builders, real estate agents, government officials, manufacturers, and bankers all seem to share this opinion.

Much land speculation and development is going on. In the past, construction during the winter lagged drastically, creating greater unemployment during the winter months. With more building, the construction industry is experiencing year-round activity.

MANPOWER SETTING

Yavapai County's population distribution includes 12.0% Spanish heritage, 1.8% Indian, 0.3% Negro and 0.3% other nonwhite.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	28,900	36,800	27.3	38,200	39,000	2.1
Sex:						
Male	14,800	18,300	23.6	19,100	19,700	3.1
Female	14,100	18,500	31.2	19,100	19,300	1.0
Age:						
Under 16 years	8,900	9,800	10.1	9,800	10,000	2.0
16-21 years	2,100	3,100	47.6	3,300	3,400	3.0
22-44 years	7,200	8,000	11.1	8,400	8,600	2.4
45 years and over	10,700	15,900	48.6	16,700	17,000	1.8
Ethnic Group:						
White	28,000	35,800	27.9	37,300	38,100	2.1
Spanish Heritage	*2,500*	*3,300*	*32.0*	*4,600*	*4,700*	2.2
Nonwhite	900	1,000	11.1	900	900	0
Indian	800	700	—12.5	700	700	0
Negro	100	100	0	100	100	0
All Others	—	200	—	100	100	0

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

Between 1960 and 1970 Yavapai County's population increased by over 7,900 or 27.3%, compared to a 36.1% increase for the state of Arizona, and a 13.3% increase for the United States. Yavapai County's population is expected to increase by about another 1.1% in Fiscal Year 1973.

Prescott, the county's largest city, contains almost one-third of the area's total population.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
YAVAPAI COUNTY	24,991	28,912	36,837	27.4
Bagdad	—	1,462	2,079	42.2
Clarkdale	—	1,095	892	—18.5
Cottonwood	1,626	1,879	2,815	49.8
Jerome	1,233	243	290	19.3
Prescott	6,764	12,861	13,124	2.1

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The supply of workers in Yavapai County is adequate for the demand, in most cases.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Yavapai County's most significant manpower problem now is the lack of job opportunities. Because of limited opportunities, there has been a significant outmigration of young people of work force age. Small enclaves of disadvantaged Indians and Mexican Americans reside in various locations throughout the county; however, their numbers are relatively few when compared to the total county population or the total number of disadvantaged in the state. Continued reduction of armed services numbers can be expected, and this will mean an increasing number of returning veterans will require special services and employment.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Manpower programs in operation in Yavapai County include: Job Corps, JOBS Optional Program, MDTA, Operation Mainstream, and Neighborhood Youth Corps.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Yavapai County had 31 elementary schools and 7 high schools with enrollments of 7,476 and 3,191 respectively in the 1971-72 school year.

There are two institutions of higher learning in the county. Prescott College, a four-year private liberal arts college, has been operating since 1966, and Yavapai Junior College had an enrollment of 1,383 in the 1971-72 school year.

Total enrollment in vocational education programs in Yavapai County numbered 2,408. Programs with the greatest enrollment were in Office Education, Technical, and Trade and Industrial. Yavapai College along with various high schools offer these and other programs.

YUMA COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Yuma is the most western county in Arizona. It is bordered on the west by California and on the south by Mexico. Yuma County is predominantly desert, interspersed with rugged mountains. However, there is an abundance of arable land in the valley regions.

Land Area	9,991 square miles
Land Ownership — 1965	
Federal	88.4%
Indian Reservation	3.6%
State	3.7%
Private	7.8%

The warm, dry climate provides an extended agricultural season and year-round recreation. High temperatures range from the upper 90's to the lower 100's from May through September, and from the low 40's to the middle 80's the rest of the year. The average annual temperature is 52° in the north and 60° in the south. Annual rainfall averages 4.8 inches in Parker and 3.0 inches in Yuma.

The city of Yuma is located in the southwest corner of the county. Due to the twisting of the Colorado River and the unusual placement of the United States-Mexican border, California lies to the north of Yuma and Mexico lies to the west. Most of the city is situated atop a mesa which extends south from the Arizona-California border. The fertile valleys which surround the mesa form the nucleus of the county's agricultural land.

Parker, located on the Colorado River in the northwestern corner of the county, is surrounded by the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

Rugged mountains, desert surroundings, and fertile valleys provide a geographical setting common to the desert southwest.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The earliest economic development of the area which now comprises Yuma County was based on mining and trade. Colorado River crossings near the sites of present-day Yuma city and Parker attracted travelers and miners. As the West became more populated and mining along the Colorado less productive, agriculture superseded mining as a major source of income. During World War II and after, government employment rose to prominence with the establishment of military testing and training facilities.

Today, agriculture, military installations, tourism and light manufacturing form the economic base for Yuma County. Agriculture is by far the leading sector, with an annual average employment of 10,575 in 1971. Alfalfa, cotton, sorghums and citrus are the most important crops.

Two military installations contribute significantly to Yuma's well-being. Yuma Proving Ground, the world's largest military installation in area, located 30 miles northeast of Yuma, has an annual payroll over $9 million. The Marine Corps Air Station, outside of Yuma, adds an additional $13 million annually to the economy besides providing many civilian jobs. These military installations account for about one-fifth of total employment. Tourism is another major source of income in the county. Although no recent estimates of income from tourism are available, large numbers of visitors come in the fall and winter months taking advantage of the mild climate and recreation.

Service industries account for over 10% of total employment. Manufacturing, although limited, does play an important role in the economy including the production of photo equipment, garments, and paper products. In 1971, this sector accounted for nearly 4% of total employment.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	700	800	925	1,025	1,175
Mining & Quarrying	*	*	75	25	25
Contract Construction	775	725	825	975	950
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	1,050	1,050	1,000	975	700
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,275	3,525	3,800	4,000	4,125
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	425	450	500	500	450
Services	2,325	2,175	2,375	2,900	2,700
Government	5,450	4,975	5,050	4,825	5,125

* Less than 25.

Employment in trade, services and manufacturing provides a majority of new job opportunities in Yuma County. Currently occupations relating to these industries (professional, managerial, sales, clerical and service workers) contain the majority of local employment, as can be seen in the following table.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1970 Census

Occupations	Total Employment	Total Male Employment	% of Total	Total Female Employment	% of Total
Total Employment	19,746	12,685	64	7,061	36
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	2,475	1,387	56	1,088	44
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm Salaried	2,223	1,823	82	400	18
Sales Workers	1,038	615	59	423	41
Clerical and Kindred Workers	3,009	628	21	2,381	79
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	2,607	2,527	97	80	3
Operatives, Except Transport	1,334	785	59	549	41
Transport Equipment Operatives	953	877	92	76	8
Laborers, Except Farm	992	895	90	97	10
Farmers and Farm Managers	331	302	91	29	9
Farm Laborers and Farm Foremen	1,961	1,653	84	308	16
Service Workers, Except Private Household	2,587	1,178	46	1,409	54
Private Household Workers	236	15	6	221	94

Yuma County had a higher per capita income in 1970 than all other Arizona counties except Maricopa. Personal income and retail sales were exceeded only by Maricopa and Pima counties in 1971. The rate of growth of retail sales in Yuma County was 10.1% from 1970 to 1971.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	26,725	26,125	26,850	28,175	29,150
Employment	25,225	25,075	25,875	26,800	27,475
Unemployment	1,500	1,050	975	1,375	1,675
Unmeployment Rate	5.6%	4.0%	3.6%	4.9%	5.7%
Per Capita Income	$3,276	$3,449	$3,780	$3,878	INA
Retail Sales*	$103,158	$116,843	$126,656	$140,597	$154,850
% of State Total	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5

* In thousands.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Agriculture, military installations, tourism and light manufacturing form the economic base for Yuma County. Agriculture is by far the leading sector, employing just under 40% of the county's work force. Two military installations, Yuma Proving Ground, and the Marine Corps Air Station, add about $25 million annually to the local economy besides providing many civilian jobs.

The best prospects for future economic growth in Yuma County lie in the areas of agriculture, trade, construction, services, and manufacturing. Expansion of two established needle trades facilities is under way. A large photographic equipment manufacturer plans further expansion, and several varied type small manufacturers have expressed interest in Yuma as a site for future operation. Service type industries, including a drive-in restaurant are being constructed. McDonald-Douglas Aircraft has established a DC-10 test and acceptance site at the Yuma Airport, and expansion of that facility is anticipated.

Construction activity, both industrial and commercial, is expected to be brisk. Most of the building will be in Yuma along Highway 80 and Highway 95 in service related fields.

With over 1,200 new residents a year in Yuma County, new industries and employment opportunities will always be needed. In turn, these people will need housing, food, and services, which create employment. Other factors that should insure continued growth are: low cost land, proximity to west coast markets, abundant work force, and a county zoning plan attractive to manufacturing concerns.

MANPOWER SETTING

Yuma County's population distribution includes 26.7% Spanish heritage, 3.7% Indian, 3.3% Negro and 0.7% other nonwhite.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION*

	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70	7/1/72 Estimate	7/1/73 Estimate	% Change 1972/73
Total Population	46,200	60,800	31.6	67,000	68,300	1.9
Sex:						
Male	24,800	31,500	27.0	34,700	35,700	2.9
Female	21,400	29,300	36.9	32,300	32,600	0.9
Age:						
Under 16 years	16,600	20,100	21.1	21,100	21,500	1.9
16-21 years	4,000	7,600	90.0	8,900	9,100	2.2
22-44 years	15,400	16,900	9.8	19,000	19,400	2.1
45 years and over	10,200	16,200	58.8	18,000	18,300	1.7
Ethnic Group:						
White	42,400	55,800	31.6	61,800	63,000	1.9
Spanish Heritage	*9,300*	*13,100*	*40.9*	*17,900*	*18,200*	*1.7*
Nonwhite	3,800	5,000	31.6	5,200	5,300	1.9
Indian	1,800	2,300	27.8	2,500	2,600	4.0
Negro	1,700	2,000	17.6	2,200	2,200	0
All Others	300	700	133.3	500	500	0

* Rounded to nearest hundred.

The City of Yuma, composing almost half of the county's population, is located on the Colorado River about 15 miles north of the Mexican Border. The city is a gateway to resort areas in Baja, California, Mexico, and Southern California. Nearly 70% of the county's population resides within 15 miles of Yuma.

Population	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	% Change 1960/70
YUMA COUNTY	28,006	46,235	60,827	31.6
Parker	1,201	1,642	1,948	18.6
Somerton	1,825	1,613	2,225	37.9
Wellton	—	4,613	3,618	—21.6
West Yuma	4,721	2,781	5,552	99.6
Yuma	9,145	23,974	29,007	21.0
Yuma Proving Grounds	—	—	1,349	—
Yuma Station	—	—	3,460	—

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The manpower supply of Yuma County is generally more than adequate to meet the demands of employers. Employment in trade, services and manufacturing provides a majority of new job opportunities in Yuma County. Tourists, temporary residents and the unemployed from nearby states supplement local demands for trade and service workers. Skilled workers in the machine sewing trades will continue to be needed. Expected new industries will also require workers to train for new jobs. A steady supply of openings for clerical workers will result from both expansion and replacement needs.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS

There is a definite need for basic education, training for job skills, better housing facilities, vocational training in jobs that are in high demand, and on-the-job training in Yuma County.

The Cocopah Reservation near Somerton is termed a poverty area. Poor living conditions, low family incomes, and lack of opportunities contribute to this situation.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Yuma County manpower programs in operation include: MDTA, Operation Mainstream, Neighborhood Youth Corps, JOBS Optional Program, Ex-Offender Program, Project Transition, and Job Corps.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

During the 1971-72 school year, Yuma County had 30 elementary schools, with 13,463 enrollments, and 5 high schools, with 5,064.

Higher education in the county is provided at Arizona Western College, part of Arizona's junior college system. Enrollment for the 1971-72 school year was 3,025. Besides transferable course credits, it offers a number of vocational courses. The skill center, sponsored by the college, trains all sewing machine operators employed by one of the clothing manufacturers in Yuma. Public schools provide adult basic education.

A full range of vocational education programs are offered in Yuma County. Enrollment at the various high schools and at Arizona Western College totaled 5,696. Programs with the greatest enrollment were those in Consumer and Homemaking, Trade and Industrial, Technical, and Office Education.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

7/2/73

ARIZONA WORK FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

Annual Average 1969

FACTORS	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
Civilian Work Force	9,300	20,725	20,050	9,575	4,250	4,150	364,000	8,075	12,575	113,800	22,300	5,325	9,350	26,850
Unemployment	575	650	700	325	175	100	10,500	275	475	3,700	575	250	400	975
Percent of Work Force	6.2	3.1	3.5	3.4	4.1	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.6	4.7	4.3	3.6
Employment Total	8,725	20,075	19,350	9,250	4,075	4,050	353,400	7,800	12,100	110,100	21,725	5,075	8,950	25,875
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	7,425	15,450	16,775	7,925	2,775	3,275	308,500	6,650	10,350	98,000	14,575	4,275	7,200	14,550
Manufacturing	875	1,425	1,400	975	150	*	75,000	800	1,275	8,300	1,500	225	950	925
Nonmanufacturing	6,550	14,025	15,375	6,950	2,625	*	233,500	5,850	9,075	89,700	13,075	4,050	6,250	13,625
Mining & Quarrying	75	*	*	2,400	75	*	200	*	50	5,500	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	75	250	1,125	300	75	*	18,700	975	200	9,400	*	200	325	825
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	225	825	875	250	100	75	16,400	300	1,100	5,500	500	275	550	1,000
Wholesale & Retail Trade	550	2,400	3,450	1,200	700	325	74,200	1,225	1,800	21,500	2,100	2,050	1,375	3,800
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	100	*	*	125	75	*	20,100	*	250	4,200	450	*	*	*
Services & Miscellaneous	2,200	1,300	3,700	1,075	525	50	50,100	1,050	2,625	17,800	1,075	550	900	2,375
Government	3,225	6,900	5,875	1,600	1,075	450	53,800	1,550	3,050	25,800	3,375	800	2,125	5,050
All other Nonagricultural Employment**	1,000	2,750	2,375	1,125	400	475	29,100	950	1,450	10,300	2,075	600	1,050	2,100
Agriculture	300	2,375	200	200	900	300	15,800	200	300	1,800	5,075	200	700	9,225
Persons Involved in Labor Mgt. Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Figures not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

** Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics.

ARIZONA WORK FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

Annual Average 1970

FACTORS	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
Civilian Work Force	8,475	20,650	20,675	10,375	4,675	4,925	387,000	8,600	12,250	120,900	25,275	5,625	9,975	28,175
Unemployment	700	750	1,000	425	250	150	16,400	525	650	4,100	750	300	500	1,375
Percent of Work Force	8.3	3.6	4.8	4.1	5.3	3.0	4.2	6.1	5.3	3.4	3.0	5.3	5.0	4.9
Employment Total	7,775	19,900	19,675	9,950	4,425	4,775	370,300	8,275	11,600	116,700	24,525	5,325	9,475	26,800
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	6,500	15,325	17,125	8,550	3,125	4,025	327,200	7,000	9,925	104,800	17,350	4,500	7,775	15,225
Manufacturing	725	1,550	1,475	1,075	175	*	70,900	600	1,225	9,000	1,700	300	850	1,025
Nonmanufacturing	5,775	13,775	15,650	7,475	2,950	*	256,300	6,400	8,700	93,800	15,650	4,200	6,925	14,200
Mining & Quarrying	25	*	*	*	*	*	300	*	*	6,500	*	50	*	25
Contract Construction	100	*	1,050	600	75	725	21,300	1,000	275	8,500	*	200	425	975
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	350	850	900	250	100	100	17,700	*	*	5,900	500	275	575	975
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600	2,600	3,775	1,300	775	350	81,000	1,400	1,900	23,700	2,125	2,250	1,500	4,000
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	125	375	*	*	*	*	22,800	300	250	5,000	450	150	*	500
Services & Miscellaneous	1,450	1,500	3,525	1,000	600	100	55,000	1,350	2,050	19,300	1,275	575	1,150	2,900
Government	3,125	6,250	5,900	1,475	1,200	525	58,200	1,525	3,050	26,900	3,925	700	2,225	4,825
All other Nonagricultural Employment**	1,025	2,325	2,350	1,250	400	450	28,700	925	1,425	10,100	2,275	625	1,100	2,225
Agriculture	250	2,250	200	150	900	300	14,400	150	250	1,800	4,900	200	600	9,350
Persons Involved in Labor Mgt. Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	100	0	0	0	0

* Figures not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

** Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics.

ARIZONA WORK FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

Annual Average 1971

FACTORS	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
Civilian Work Force	8,475	20,075	20,500	9,800	4,500	4,200	404,500	9,050	12,725	129,800	24,825	6,400	11,375	29,150
Unemployment	[illegible]0	850	1,050	525	450	175	18,200	600	600	5,200	850	350	575	1,675
Percent of Work Force	5.9	4.2	5.1	5.4	10.0	4.2	4.5	6.6	4.7	4.0	3.4	5.5	5.1	5.7
Employment Total	7,975	19,050	19,450	8,925	4,050	3,925	386,200	8,450	12,125	124,300	23,575	6,050	10,800	27,475
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	7,450	15,825	17,825	8,000	3,075	3,500	343,400	7,100	10,800	112,600	18,375	5,375	8,575	15,250
Manufacturing	650	1,575	1,550	975	175	*	68,200	825	1,225	8,800	1,575	450	975	1,175
Nonmanufacturing	6,800	14,250	16,275	7,025	2,900	*	275,200	6,275	9,575	103,800	16,800	4,925	7,600	14,075
Mining & Quarrying	50	*	*	*	75	*	400	*	175	6,900	*	50	*	25
Contract Construction	200	650	1,850	*	125	*	25,000	850	475	10,100	1,750	300	525	950
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	350	850	925	300	150	100	18,400	400	1,375	6,100	600	325	475	700
Wholesale & Retail Trade	700	2,800	4,025	1,300	775	300	84,700	1,575	2,000	24,900	2,200	2,300	1,775	4,125
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	100	*	*	*	75	*	24,700	*	200	5,100	*	150	*	450
Services & Miscellaneous	2,125	1,450	3,450	975	550	100	58,900	1,275	2,100	20,600	1,450	875	1,350	2,700
Government	3,275	6,375	5,600	1,550	1,150	425	63,100	1,475	3,250	30,100	4,275	925	2,350	5,125
All other Nonagricultural Employment**	350	1,525	1,375	775	450	225	29,000	1,150	1,100	10,100	1,550	425	1,625	1,650
Agriculture	175	1,700	250	150	525	200	13,800	200	225	1,600	3,650	250	600	10,575
Persons Involved in Labor Mgt. Disputes	0	*	0	*	0	*	100	0	*	300	*	0	0	0

* Figures not published to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

** Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics.